THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,384—New Series, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th July	ARABIA	8000	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	7000	....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	6813	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	7950	....	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10000	....	...
13th "	MOLTAN	10000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
11th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	EGYPT	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 28th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by S.S.	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July 1911.
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Aug. "
Egypt	6953	W. Robertson	21st " "
Dumra	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "
Dumra	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5105	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. 1912

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Elysia	6368	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Dumra	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5105	Wm Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th " "
Dumra	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	13th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	14th July	6 a.m.	† direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 13th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, sailing on or about Wednesday, 12th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on or about 15th July,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th July, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	..	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	X	18th Jan. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Monton	14th July.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th Sept. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application,

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, saloships, for First Class Passengers only.

FROM MARMAGOA TO WEYMOUTH.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
Umzumbi	5000	10th August 1911.

Fares from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong,	Peking.	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon.
Manila,	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000,

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,, 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,, 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR FLOWERS, Fruit, for Iced-drinks and Ices Hawkes Cut-Glass is the most effective in the world.

The colour is a pure, flawless white; the cutting delicate, daring and clean; the decoration always restrained by taste,—never over charged; an ever-varying display of graceful line and refined feeling.

Judges of good glass cite "Hawkes" as the perfected type.

We invite your attention to our complete assortment.

Those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking distinctive wedding gifts will view the designs assembled at our establishment with special interest.

Many simple pieces and a wide choice of the more embellished "Hawkes."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
"	"	" cooked on cut ... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON		" ... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE		" ... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR		" ... " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins		each ... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150° 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO, LD,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

137694

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORESHWAR GANPATRAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL, to our clients ABDOOL GANI ABDOOL CADIR and ALLABAKHOO ABDOOL CADIR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government Tenure Pension Tax land or ground, admeasuring 652 square yards or thereabouts, and a half passage contiguous to and to the South of it admeasuring 80 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 438, New No. A 2 4318, Old Survey No. 272, New Survey No. —— and 1430, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4136 (1), 4183 (2), and 4186 (3), and Street Nos. 547 and 547 (A) and 547 (B), and bounded on the East by the said Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the remaining property of the vendor, on the North by the property of Krishnarao Narayen Rene, and on the South by the property of Narayan Janardhan and others.—Dated this 11th day July 1911.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP.

ONE HANDSOME VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, to seat 4 persons comfortably, not much used; also an ARAB HORSE with Harness Complete.

Apply to Box No. 3008, Care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

A BRANCH of the above Bank will be OPENED at CARLTON HOUSE, Outram Road, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1911, after which date the Comptoir National d' Escompte de Paris will cease to act as Agents of the said Bank.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

15 HORSE POWER, 4 CYLINDER, five-seater HUMBER CAB, in good order, recently painted, etc., hood, glass screen, stepney wheel, etc. Tyres in good condition. Offers not below Rs. 2,500.

Particulars from Box No. 3013, Advertising Department, "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICE.

WAGON STOCK FOR THE NORTH WESTERN STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of Wagons," are invited to reach the office of the Secretary to the Railway Board at Simla, not later than 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1911, (at which place, time and date they will be opened), for the construction and delivery of the following 2' 6" gauge bogie wagons for the North Western State Railway during the year 1911-1912.

(a) 20 Bogie covered goods wagons.
(b) 10 Bogie high sided wagons.
(c) 3 Bogie trucks (platform).

Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 (which should be sent to the Examiner of Accounts, North Western State Railway, Lahore) per set for each description of vehicle, from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western State Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.

Tenderers should specify place of delivery. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign reason for non-acceptance.

R. C. VOLKERS.
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, Dated the 3rd July, 1911.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR MAHARAJAS, NAWABS AND OTHER RULING POTENTATES,

as well as for big Hotel-proprietors, and all other people generally who intend to

VISIT DELHI, ON THE DELHI DURBAR OCCASION.

NAWAB M. MANZUR ALI KHAN, son of the late NAWAB MIRZA AKBAR ALI KHAN, of Delhi, late Secretary of the Entertainment Committee to H. M. the Amir of Kabul, while on his visit to India, is glad to notify to the public, on behalf of the Delhi Durbar Association, which he has formed for giving facility to visitors at the Durbar Coronation time, that he has at his disposal several big palaces and other buildings in extremely good order, which can accommodate from fifty to a thousand persons with comfort and ease. The situation of the buildings is very desirable, and they are of course preferable to tents, encampments and such other flimsy temporary structures, looking to the incessant cold of Delhi in the month of December, when there is every probability of hail and snow falling.

The said Nawab is desirous of letting out some of the buildings to Hotel-proprietors, as well as of entering into arrangements with ruling chiefs and potentates, reserving for them suites of apartments, with board, if necessary, in accordance with their dignity, and doing the like in respect of highly respectable persons, official as well as non-official, on moderate and reasonable terms.

For reference to plans and photos of buildings, together with all detailed particulars as to rents and other conditions, apply to

MR. KAVASJI BOMANJI, B.A., LL.B,
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THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY and KALKA, via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Mutra, to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.
Bombay	128 10 0
Mhow	108 9 0
Neemach	95 14 0
Nasirabad	85 13 0

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REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT
The Coronation Procession
An Excelsior Record.
The Procession took place on June 22nd
Exhibited in Bombay
July 7th
THE EXCELSIOR
STILL HOLDS THE RECORD
for being first in India with Novelties from Home.
1,000 FEET OF GORGEOUS PAGEANTRY.
EMPIRE BUILDERS
FROM THE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST
Are seen in this great film.
OUR
KING-EMPEROR
AND HIS
CONSORT
QUEEN MARY
On their way to the Abbey.
The World Rejoices because
England's King is Crowned.
The Excelsior Film contains all the finest pieces of the procession from
THREE DIFFERENT MAKERS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
THE EXCELSIOR
Still holds
THE PREMIER PLACE
with Bombay Amusement seekers.
THE
CORONATION FILM
First in India to show the Coronation Pictures,
ALSO
OUR TWO FAVORITE COMEDIANS
MAX LINDER, M. PRINCE.
and other Novelties.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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EVENING SESSIONS:—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—Daily, except TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1911.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1911 :—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 29th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Race, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
2nd, 6th, 9th and 16th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
23rd 27th and 30th September.
(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 18th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising E. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket .....Rs. 5	Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8
Lady..... „ 2	Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
	Lady ..... „ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Race Stand, Poona, 1st June, 1911.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-3 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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Bombay, 1st July, 1911.

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Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at Vernigady, Mandvi, in the Godown of Mr. Laljee Godhoo, on account of the concerned—145 cases damaged cassia.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 12th July, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the northern side of Bhuleshwar Road "Known as Cullandas Oart," out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of L. N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, passed in the above Suit and dated the 16th day of November 1910 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Cullandas' Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the temple of Jivan Lalji Maharaj, on the South by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vanidas, partly by the Amburam Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lalloobhai Mody's Wady and on the West by the Temple of Dham Thyam Lalji Chiman Lalji and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104 to 5106; 5107; 5108 to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16 and Street Nos. 191-93-95-97 99 and 201, 2026 (2) 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immovable Properties at Ghogari Moholla, without the Fort.
High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 844 of 1910.
Jehangir Rustomji Patell.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Moosa Hajee Essa.....Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Attorneys for Mr. J. R. Patell, the Receiver appointed in the Consent Decree, dated the 9th day of March, 1911, made in the above suit and under the power of sale granted to him by the said Decree, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties viz :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Ghogari Moholla or Pydhoni Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar and formerly as well as now in the occupation of Esta bin Mahomed and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 854 and New Survey No. 1084, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 15, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the said Ghogari Mohalla or Pydhoni Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house hereunder described as Lot No. 2 and on or towards the South by the house of Dada Dossa.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate lying and being, on the west side of Ghogari Mohalla or Pydhoni Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 854, 855 and New Survey No. 1085, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 15 containing by admeasurement 71 and three-ninths square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the said Ghogari Moholla, or Pydhoni Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Peera Ghogari Cuddiah and on or towards the South by the house hereabove described as Lot No. 1.

For printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Attorneys for the vendor at their office in Sidik Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of one case Boots and Shoes, etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Dawoodji.

E. D. 166—1 case 185 pairs ladies', gents and chids' boots, shoes and slippers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Lovers of Art and Gentlemen desirous of decorating their Halls and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH OIL PAINTINGS, by famous Artists and Valuable Household Furniture, made to order.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank of India, and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned, a consignment of rich oil paintings of different subjects by famous artists in rich massive gilt frames, suitable for decorating halls and drawing rooms.

Also valuable French and mahogany polished household furniture, such as single and double door mirror almyrahs, soonda almyrah, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sliding dining tables and chairs, easy and Cuzzon chairs, dressing and washhand tables, writing tables, marble topped tables and teapoys, iron framed cottage piano, safe on stand, glass and panel screen, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 12th July, 1911.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased mortgagor, Turk Haji Moledina Umar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the Premises in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 13th October, 1909, and executed by the said Turk Haji Moledina Umar in favour of the mortgagee the immoveable property situate at New Kazi Street hereunder described, namely :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or quit and ground rent tenure situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (106) one hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 887, 887, New No. 3055, Old Survey Nos. 1742, 1742 and New Survey No. 885, together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6127, Street Nos. 173, 175, Kazi Street and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the New Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the house of Sulleman Haji Hussein, and on or towards the South by the house of Mahomed Ebrahim Mukba and which the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office in 121, Madows Street, Fort, or to the

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10] [BOMBAY, July 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 9-16		1-4
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	53	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-23 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin....	20-47	01	
do. do. New York ..	4-86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32

Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Fair demand.	
Futures	...	Weak.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	...	.....
Total Sales	...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports	...	nil
Mid. Americans	...	7-32—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 3-15—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7-11	7-18	6-89	6-79	6-74
—16	—17	—14	—11	—11
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	
6-73	6-73	6-74	6-76	
—11	—12	—11	—11	

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	1,000
Receipts at ,, Last year	...	6,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	3,000
Exports to Continent	...	2,000
Spot Cotton—	...	14-10—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 12-98—17 } Declined on bearish private crop reports and on Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Futures—Month of Dec. 12-78—17

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 14 13-16—3-16
Futures month of Oct	... 12-63—13
Futures month of Dec.	... 12-65—19
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...33 1-2

Do. Months—July.-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.

J.-A.-Q. Red Karachi ...33

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ...3,110,040

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...33 3 4

Do. Month—July.

Do. Name of Ports—Firmer—Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...34 1-2

Do. Month—Aug.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 45 3-4

Do. Months—July-Aug. unchgd

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 47 1-4

Do. Months—Aug-Sept, unchgd

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...42 3-4 +1-4

Do. Months—July-August.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...71+1-2

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.

Linseed Argentine ...64 1-2 +1-2

Do. Months—July-Aug—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... 13 1-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4-6—Buyers, firmer.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...£ 68 1-4

Yellow Metal ...£ 6 1-16

Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£57 3-15

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...14 9 3-4—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.

Tone—Small business, prices firm.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 7 1-2—Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ...July.

Tone—Dull—High prices asked check business.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 11 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Aug.

Tone—Market opened firmer and closes steady.

B A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...16 0 3-4

Months of Shipmen's ...July-August.

Tone—Firm but not much doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 7 1-2—Value.

Months of Shipments ...July.

Tone—Firm.

Javas—General Tone—Small business doing at steady rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [11TH July, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 8th and 9th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	34	42,151
B B and C I Railway ...	65	77,143

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s 4 3-16.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183
Shanghai ,,	...177 1-4
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 3-16 ready and 96 for the Settlement, and has declined during the day. There has been little business passing. Closing rates are as under :—

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 1 0
Settlement	... ,,	95 14 0 buyers.

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready and unchanged for delivery in two months at 24 7-16 and 24 1-2 respectively. New York was 1 8 up at 53. The local market is steady as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 1 0
Australian ,,	...	,,	24 1 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready	...	,,	71 8 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,,	71 8 0
,, 2nd Settlement	...	,,	71 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened steady notwithstanding the decline advised from the Home markets, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 312. Sellers are still disinclined to operate in New Crop and business is almost at a standstill. Closing quotations are as under, the market being quiet but steady. Rates are in many cases nominal.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the daily offtake is small. Exporters are doing little and mills are only buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	312	March.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... ,,	314	Jan.
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	,,	305	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	... ,,	281	,,
Fine M G Bengal ...	... ,,	297	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	288	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	279	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... ,,	253	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	2,003 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7-33	7-12	6-83	6-75
—05	—03	—03	—04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6-71	6-71	6-71	6-72	6-73
—03	—02	—02	—02	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is firmer with a better demand.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	12 6	0 B. T.
September ...	... ,,	13 2	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	,,	8 1	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	,,	7 3	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	,,	57	8 0
Black Kutni ...	,,	44	0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady.

We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	36	0 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	21	8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone firmer.

We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	2 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42	0 0
Small ...	,,	40	8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

July-August ...	Rs.	7	0 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi ready. ...	Rs.	4 12	0 R. T.
,, ,, Sept ...	Rs.	5 2	0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,702 1-2 X D
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-4

MILLS.

Central India S. & W. Co. Ld. ...	1,760
David	391 1-4
Fazulbhoy Mills	210
Kohinoor	670
Manockji Petit	2,617 1-2
New Great Eastern	180
Standard	967 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	135 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	230
Colaba Land and Mill	1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	495

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	2,764 bales
Wheat	...	10,735 cwts.
Linseed	...	5,332 ,,
Rapeseed	...	3,387 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	255 ,,
Poppyseed	...	1,901 ,,
Groundnuts... ...	...	269 ,,
Castorseed	...	2,523 ,,
Rice	...	4,263 ,,
Myrabollams	...	624 ,,
Cottonseed	...	1,394 ,,
Mowraseed	...	13,730 ,,
Gram	...	3,268 ,,
Joowar	...	335 ,,
Maize	...	74 ,,

Balances held in Cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

June 1909	...	Rs. 14,06,54,000
June 1910	...	Rs. 20,14,90,000
June 1911	...	Rs. 21,22,65,000

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

In the jute market to-day there was practically no business doing, both buyers and sellers sitting tight until after the publication of the Director's preliminary forecast for to-morrow. Same remarks apply to the gunny market. Buyers who had been speculating in Sircar shares attempted to take their profits with the result that there was a drop in the prices.

The money market was quiet and firm, with Bankers asking higher rates for forward bills.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain,	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect,	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th July, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D,	H	M,	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs,	Mr.
Turkey ...	10	8	55 p. m.	15	8
Teheran ...	11	12	45 p. m.	1	5
Suez	11	2	10 p. m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco, are subject to very great delay. (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yungchang and Weining and between Yunnanfu and Talifu. (10-7-11).

Moulmein routes to Siam via Raheng interrupted, between Maesort and Rehang. (9-7-11).

Zanzibar Mombasa Cable interrupted 11-7-11 8 a.m., Mail closes Zanzibar 11-30 a.m. Greenwich time. (11-7-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BROWNRIGG—July 8, at Ghaziabad, of heat apoplexy, Lt-Col George Alexander Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers, aged 50.

DUFF DUNBAR—June 28, at Dibrugarh, Sibyl, the beloved wife of Captain Sir George Duff Sutherland Dunbar, Bart, of Hempriggs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6 h. 8 m. Sunsets 7 h. 20 m.

Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 (W. P.)

Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League Football : Bombay Football Club vs B. V. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "The Coronation Pageant."

Maxim : "En toute chose il faut considerer la fin" —La Fontaine ["In everything consider the end"]. —FRENCH PROVERB.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 30th ultimo, which left Aden at 3 a.m., on Monday, is expected to arrive in harbour at 8 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

PROF. OLIVER BAINBRIDGE AND THE BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION.—A lecture of great interest will be delivered to-morrow, Thursday, evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Empire Theatre by Professor Oliver Bainbridge at the request of the Bombay Jewish Association on "Hidden Jewish Tribes." Professor Bainbridge made some important discoveries during his explorations in Papua and Central China and is an authority on Jewish matters. The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman will occupy the chair. All members of the Jewish Community are cordially invited.

SUICIDE OF A BANIA.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, on view of the body of a Bania named Dwarkadas Lowji, aged 40. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been ailing for the last few days and had not paid his rent for the last three months. On Monday afternoon he was found lying unconscious in his room and breathing heavily. He was removed to the hospital, where it was ascertained he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died on Monday night. Further evidence showed the deceased had purchased opium on Monday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

"THE FOLLIES."

THE Bombay public will be pleased to hear that they are shortly going to have an entertainment from "The Follies" who have had a successful season in Calcutta. Mr. D. E. D. Cohen of the Grand Opera House, Calcutta, has now made arrangements with Mr. Henry Dallas to play here the greatest success of last season in London, viz :—"The Follies" from the Apollo Theatre. Mr. Pelissier the genial chief of "The Follies" has selected and personally rehearsed this company of Mr. Dallas, which will shortly appear at Bombay.

Mention must be made that this is the only company—other than that which is at present playing in London—to which permission has been granted to perform "The Follies" entertainment Mr. Dallas has obtained the sole rights of the same for the east from Mr. Pelissier.

Further particulars will appear at a later date.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Board's Office the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered the sale of several plots of land on the Improvement Trust Estate and fixed prices for the same. Consideration was also given to the proposal to sell a strip of land measuring 300 square yards to the Municipality for the Curry Road overbridge. The Board resolved to hand over the plot at a nominal charge as it was required for road purposes.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Gentlemen who organise festive functions in this city have very hazy notions of the position and prestige of the representatives of the Press. It is not unusual for organisers of such functions to send invitations to editors or chief reporters asking their presence at such functions after the banquet to report speeches. Such invitations are not responded to by representatives of the Press who are conscious of their self-respect and position. Similar instances have occurred in England with the result that it is now a settled piece of journalistic etiquette that if a press representative is at all invited at such functions, he should be invited to sit as a guest at the festive board. The following from a leading organ of journalism will enable would-be organisers of social functions to realise their responsibility to the representatives of the fourth Estate of the Realm:—In the town of Kingston-on-Thames are published three local papers while the county paper—"The Surrey Advertiser"—which is printed at Guildford, and which has offices in the chief centres of the county, maintains an office and two representatives in the town. The Mayor of the borough (Councillor James East) gave his annual Banquet at the Albany Hall, on Tuesday 19th. The proprietors of the three local papers and the editor of one of them were invited, but in notes to the editors of the local journals, and to the editor of the county paper, the Mayor intimated that a dinner would be provided for the reporters and vocalists at the Kingston Railway Hotel, and he would be pleased if they would accept his hospitality, and come afterwards to the Albany Hall, to report the speeches at the banquet. The editor of the "Surrey Advertiser" instructed his representative at Kingston not to attend the Mayoral banquet, unless invited as an ordinary guest, and the consequence was that that journal came out with a short paragraph, simply announcing that the dinner was held, that it was attended by a large number of town and county people adding, "as we were not included this year in the list of guests invited, we are unable to give a report of the proceedings." As regards the local papers, only the representative of the "Kingston and Surbiton News" with the people engaged to entertain the guests, partook of the Mayor's hospitality, the reporters of the other two local papers declining to submit to this professional slight. They, however, in obedience to the directions of their editors, went to the Albany Hall, after the banquet, and reported the speeches at considerable length for their papers. It is but fair to add that the editor of one of the papers—the "Kingston and Richmond Express" did not spare the Mayor, in an editorial upon the great breach of etiquette of which he had been guilty. "The Kingston and Surbiton News," on the other hand, seemed to regard it as very absurd on the part of the reporters of the two local contemporariers that they did not accept the Mayor's "kindly-meant" invitation, and spoke of the attendance of its own reporter at the dinner for the vocalists at the hotel, as though it were a positive credit to him, and to the journal he represented. The professional question raised by the incident is, "Ought newspaper editors or proprietors to expect their representatives to report the speeches at a banquet to which they are not invited as guests?" It is a very important point, and one upon which an exceedingly interesting discussion may be based.

PRESS ETIQUETTE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SANADI LANDS IN DISPUTE.

Messrs. Cama Sue Government.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the suit brought by Mr. Merwanji M. Cama and his brother, Mr. Hormusji, against the Secretary of State for India and Abdul Hussein Ebrahimji for various reliefs and declarations in respect of certain lands at Duncan Road, which they allege to be of quit and ground rent tenure.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Vicaji F. Tarapore-walla, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, were for the Secretary of State; the second defendant was absent.

On the case being called on, Mr. Jinnah applied for a fortnight's adjournment on the ground that his clients had to take inspection of certain documents which were ordered to be disclosed in the defendant's affidavit by the Chief Justice on Saturday last.

The Advocate-General opposed the application. He said that the documents were privileged and had nothing to do with the case; however, to avoid all disputes, the Government Solicitor had given inspection which was taken in a very leisurely way. He was very anxious that the case should go on as there were two very old witnesses from the Collector's office and he was very anxious that their evidence should be secured. The whole question in the suit was whether the Secretary of State was now estopped in denying that the lands of which the Cama brothers are mortgagees, were of quit and ground rent tenure. What the plaintiffs wanted was inspection of various documents in the nature of Collector's reports and which did not refer specifically to these lands, but which related to Sanadi lands in general. The whole question was whether these documents, years previous in date, amounted to an estoppel or not. Under the circumstances, it was quite unnecessary to grant an adjournment.

Mr. Jinnah said he found some difficulty in proceeding without these documents, and asked for a week's adjournment.

His Lordship refused the application and the suit went to a hearing.

Mr. Kanga read the pleadings in which the plaintiffs stated that to secure divers sums of moneys advanced, amounting to Rs. 80,220, the second defendant mortgaged to them certain properties in Duncan Road. The amount now due amounted to Rs. 1,36,000. When the properties were mortgaged, it was represented to the plaintiffs that the land was of quit and ground rent tenure. It was afterwards discovered that they were Sanadi lands, but the plaintiffs contended that by his declarations, acts and omissions, the first defendant intentionally caused and permitted the plaintiffs to believe that the land was of quit and ground rent tenure and he was now estopped from denying that the same was true. In the alternative, and without prejudice to the above contention, they submitted that the second defendant's predecessor, Currimbhoy Hederally, became tenant at will of the then Government of Bombay and Currimbhoy having alienated the lands, the tenancy at will determined on such alienation and that, therefore, Government entered into or must be deemed to have entered into a new agreement with the then tenant of the lands, whereby they agreed to treat him as a tenant holding on the quit and ground rent tenure and that the plaintiffs had the same rights and that they acquired title by prescription.

The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed for a declaration that the lands were of quit and ground rent tenure, that the first defendant had no right therein, that he had no right to resume the lands as being held under Sanad No. 258 of 3rd February, 1824, and for injunction against the first defendant from entering the land and for an order against him to issue bills for the land as that of quit and ground rent tenure and for injunction restraining the defendant or his servants from doing any act whereby the plaintiffs' title to the land as that of quit and ground rent tenure might be in any way depreciated and for cost of this suit.

The first defendant, in his written statement, denied all these allegations and declarations. He also denied the plaintiffs' contentions and submitted that they were not entitled to any of the reliefs claimed and that the suit should be dismissed with cost.

The learned Advocate-General then raised the following issues:—(1) Whether the Collector of Bombay had any power to vary the tenure of the land in suit; (2) whether this defendant was bound by any declarations, acts or omissions of the Collector tending to vary the tenure; (3) whether this defendant or the Collector of Bombay, by any declarations, acts or omissions, intentionally caused or permitted the plaintiffs to believe that the land was of quit and ground rent tenure; (4) for what purposes were extracts (13 to the plaint) taken in 1892 and who obtained them and on whose behalf; (5) whether the plaintiffs could and ought not to, by exercise of reasonable deligence in 1892, and before they advanced the moneys on the mortgage to the second defendant, have discovered that the land was subject of a sanad; (6) whether the plaintiffs, when they advanced the moneys alleged in the plaint, concerned themselves with the tenure of the land; (7) whether the plaintiffs, in advancing the monies, acted upon any belief engendered by the defendant or the Collector of Bombay that the land was of quit and ground rent tenure; (8) whether Government entered into, or must be deemed to have entered into any new agreement with any predecessor of the plaintiffs, agreeing to treat him as a tenant holding on the suit and ground rent tenure; (9) whether it is inequitable for the first defendant to claim that the land is of Sanadi tenure; and (10) whether the plaintiffs or the second defendant have or has acquired any title by prescription to hold the land on quit and ground rent tenure or on terms equivalent thereto.

CASE FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

Mr. Jinnah, for the plaintiffs, then raised the following issue :—Whether having regard to the circumstances mentioned in the plaint, the first defendant is not now estopped from claiming the land to be Sanadi land.

Mr. Jinnah, in the course of his opening, said that in 1892, the second defendant wanted to mortgage the property to the plaintiffs, and according to their usual practise, they instructed their Solicitor, Mr. K. D. Shroff to investigate the title of the property. When Mr. Shroff came to investigate the matter, he had before him certain documents supposed to be the title deeds. They were various conveyances showing title to the property and the certified extracts of the rent rolls from 1841-1842 up to 1885-1886 and the Collector's notice, dated 19th January, 1889, in all of which the lands were described as of quit and ground rent tenure. From that it was quite clear that was a declaration and an act of Government. All these documents were before Mr. Shroff, and his clients under advice, accepted the title as good. The mortgage and further charges were then executed. The plaintiffs entered into possession in September 1900, and had been in possession ever since. Since then, his client had got the Collector's bills in which the tenure described was quit and ground rent. This went on till April 1908. It appeared that up to 1905, Government treated these lands as of quit and ground rent tenure and it was by a mere accident they learnt that that was not so. They then directed inquiries to be made and had officers appointed for cataloguing the lands. The inquiries were completed in 1905, but it was in 1908 that for the first time his clients got a bill from the Collector in which the tenure was described as Sanadi. Till then his client, who now did not dispute that the land was Sanadi land, had not the faintest idea about it. Correspondence then followed and the Collector made a further addition in the bill by inserting the words, "as per Sanad No. 258 of 3rd February 1824."

Mr. Jinnah put the whole correspondence in and submitted that on these facts and on a Privy Council ruling that he cited, the Secretary of State was now estopped from denying that the tenure was quit and ground rent under Section 115 of the Evidence Act.

Mr. Hormusji M. Cama, the second plaintiff in the suit, examined in chief, said he was a landed proprietor and very often advanced moneys on In 1892, he advanced to the second defendant Rs. 36,000 on mortgages of the property in Duncan Road. Before advancing the sum, he had the title deeds investigated by his Solicitor, Mr. K. D. Shroff, who was satisfied with the property and advised the witness to advance the money. After this mortgage, witness advanced various sums on further charges. Owing to the default of the morigagor, witness entered into possession. After going into possession, witness collected rents and paid the outgoings. The net income was appropriated towards interest. Witness also paid the Collector's bills upto April 1910. The quit and ground rent bills came upto 30th April 1906. The rest of the bills were disputed. After going into possession, witness had advanced various sums of money on further charges of the property. The first time, the property was described as Sanad land was in April 1908. Witness objected to that description being used. The bill was sent to the Collector by witness' man who brought it back with the addition of the words "as per Sanad No. 258 of 3rd February, 1824." Witness then instructed his solicitors to write to the Collector objecting to the description. No reply was given for a year. At the end of the year, another bill similarly described, was presented to the witness and he asked his Solicitors to write again to the Collector. The Collector replied stating he (Collector) was unable to comply with their request. The total amount advanced was about Rs. 80,000. The amount due now at the rate of compound interest would be about Rs. 1,40,000. Had he known this to be Sanadi land, he would not have advanced such a large sum. He believed the tenure to be quit and ground rent. The grounds for that belief were that the deeds were investigated by his Solicitor who said the lands were quit and ground rent tenure.

Cross-examined, witness said he and his brothers were large land-holders in Bombay. Witness had lands at Malabar Hill, also at the corner of Nepean Road and Mount Pleasant Road, and on the west of the Ridge. These plots were pension and tax lands They were regarded as permanent tenure on a very small permanent rent. He sold the Nepean Road plot in 1894. He sold in 1895 the Mount Pleasant Road plot just under Rs. 6 per square yard. The property in the corner was Sanadi land. In 1896, lease of that plot was given to Shamji Akhai. The whole of that was not Sanadi land, a portion of it was pension and tax land. This land was purchased by his father in 1853.

Witness was then asked in detail about the prices of these lands.

Q.—It was only within the last few years, people have generally realised that Government can resume Sanadi lands?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—When did you first come to know?

A.—About ten or fifteen years ago.

He would not have thought in the past that Sanadi lands would fetch as much as other tenure lands. He did not instruct Messrs. Gosling and Morris to investigate the deeds. He relied entirely upon his Solicitor with regard to the tenure. He acted entirely by what he advised.

Re-examined, witness said his idea of Sanadi lands was that Government had a right to resume these lands for a public purpose. Had he known that these lands could be so resumed, he would not have advanced the sum.

Mr. K. D. Shroff, examined, said he inspected the title deeds of the property in October 1892, at the Chartered Bank, where they had been previously pledged. Among the documents were old title deeds, commencing from the year 1827, and three certified copies of extracts of the rent rolls showing the tenure of the property. The first was of 1841-42 and 1843-44; the second was of 1878-79 and 1879-80; the third was 1885-1886. Then there was the notice from the Collector of Bombay, dated 19th January, 1889, demanding the ground rent. Then there was also a report from Messrs. Gosling and Morris, dated 18th January, 1892. Witness then detailed the steps he took to investigate the title and said he was satisfied with the devolution of the property up to 1844. He was satisfied with the investigation of the tenure which was of quit and ground rent. His opinion was based on the three certified copies of extracts and the notice from the Collector. He did not take a further search because he was perfectly satisfied with the tenure. Witness, accordingly, advised the plaintiffs. The mortgage was then completed. Had he known that the land was Sanadi, he would have advised the plaintiffs not to advance anything on the land unless they chose to do so. By this Sanad, the owner had no title to the land. There was no reference whatever to the Sanad in the rent rolls from 1827 to 1844. In March 1909 he again inspected them and he did not find any reference to the Sanad. After the suit was filed, he again inspected them at the Government Solicitor's office and in one of the rent rolls he found the words "S. 258" in black pencil.

In course of his cross-examination, witness said it was part of his duty to investigate the tenure because that was included in the title. He did not take copies of any the documents.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

PEARL MERCHANT'S CLAIM.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the suit brought by an Arab pearl merchant against Gulabchand Hazarelal and Govindram Lalji in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 3,900 with interest, being the balance due from them in respect of a parcel of pearls delivered to them on the 27th September, 1910, on their promising to pay the said balance in a month's time.

At the hearing the first defendant admitted the claim and prayed for a decree to be paid in instalments. The second defendant denied the claim in toto. His case was that he had acted as a broker in the transaction and that he had simply attested the document which the first defendant had passed to the plaintiff for the payment of the balance, as a witness.

On the issues his Lordship found that he did not see why the first defendant should be allowed to pay the decree in instalments. His Lordship further found that the second defendant did not jointly purchase the pearls with the first defendant as alleged and that the second defendant had signed the document as a witness. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount with interest and costs against the first defendant. As against the second defendant the suit against him was dismissed with costs on the plaintiff.

DISPUTE OVER JEWELLERY BOX.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by Ganeshdas Mirzamal Dhanuka against Rambilal Bhansidhar and Saraswati, mother of the plaintiff.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jinnah was for the defendants.

The claim was for the recovery of a sealed box of jewellery worth about Rs. 50,000 deposited by the plaintiff's father Mirzamal with the first defendant. He (the plaintiff) claimed it as part of his deceased father's estate for which he had taken out letters of administration. The first defendant resisted the claim for two reasons. One was that after the deposit of the box, the depositor Mirzamal had been in the habit of obtaining small loans from the depositee Rambilas; these sums with interest had amounted to Rs. 3,261. Unless this was paid, he refused to part with the box, on which he had set up a lien for his claim. The other reason was that the second defendant Saraswati had claimed from him a large part of the jewellery as being her Stridhan, as ornaments promised to her on her marriage with Mirzamal. She was therefore a necessary party to the proceedings.

The deposit being at Ramghad in the territory of a native state, it was necessary to have the money-claim put forward by the first defendant satisfied before he could be induced to part with the sealed box. At a former hearing the plaintiff deposited in Court Rs. 3,500, out of which any decree the Court might pass in favour of the first defendant was to be satisfied. The box was received from the depositee; brought down to Bombay, and deposited in the High Court at the end of June.

On the case being called on before his Lordship, on Thursday, a decree was passed in favour of the first defendant for Rs. 3,261, but the first defendant was ordered to bear his own costs. It was directed that the sealed-box, which was brought into Court, should be opened on Saturday in the presence of the attorneys of the contending parties.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship delivered judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke, "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and th greatest toilet discovere, to the age Of all Chemists an Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

POLICE COURTS.

"DOUBLING" CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Priestley charged two Purdisis named Radhaskisen Sitalprasad and Pandit Bisesar with cheating a jeweller named Nanchand Ratanchand and inducing him to deliver Rs. 4,000, and with abetment. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. Kanga, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported. It appeared that in the month of February last, the first accused, who knew the complainant, and his partner named Lallu Manekchand, went to their shop and told them he had Rs. 3,000

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2011 tons, Captain R White, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Inverness, 2491 tons, Captain J E Venus, will sail to-day for Garston, with a general cargo.

The steamer Rokeby, 2,455 tons, Captain G H Shieldrake, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer C Ferd Laeisz, 3158 tons, Captain A Reimer, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Claveresk, 2440 tons, Captain R W Taylor, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain T E Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3053 tons, Captain W Kelso, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Glasgow, via Liverpool with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The steamer Glentrae, 3054 tons, Captain J Mc Gellivray, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Amsterdam with a general cargo and Mrs Aitkin, as a passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 10th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Philomel.....Stanley .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook . B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hakata Maru	3319	Nomura	Kobe	14-7	N Y Kaisha
B Furness	2127	Williams	Durban	13-7	M M & Co
C&R Rokeby	2455	Sheldrake	Liverpool	12-7	W& A Graham & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
G Hooseinee	993	D Lorne	Red Sea Ports	12-7	B & P S N Co
K Claveresk	2441	Tayler	Antwerp	12-7	W & A Graham & Co
M Devanha	4785	Powell	China	12-7	P & O Co
N Inverness	2401	Venus	Garston	12-7	T Morrison & Co
N Nenimoor	2 03	Taylor	Mostyn Deep		T M & Co
P Cloutsham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	20-7	W & A & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson	Antwerp	30-6	W & A Graham & Co
Q Moshtari	1110	LeMerier		13 7	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Blake	2396	Hill	Port Said for orders		
3 Glentrae	3054	McGillivray	Amsterdam	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
4 Dco Balduino	3584	Maganzine	Genoa	12-7	Rubattino Line
6 Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
7 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	17-7	R Line
10&11 Arcadia	3573	Barcham	Shanghai	2-8	P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
14 Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi	14-7	
15 Malda	1251	Bamber	P Gulf	12-7	M M & Co
16 Alavi	2324	Gray	Marseilles	12-7	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Saharmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera			Bo S N Co

Offside K

Ujina	3426	Hill			M M & Co

Offside O

Dredger Kaln	2101	Morrison	Repairing		Bo P T

Offside P

Crossby	2531	Bovey			T Morrison & Co

Offside Q

Khoora	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	20-17	Bo & P S N Co

M W D D

Banca	3794	Collyer			P & O Co

H W V D

Dwarka	759	Moxon	Basreh		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
10	Scindia	Kelso	Glasgow June 7
11	Lawada	Harvey	Calcutta May 21

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
11	President	Bremer	Zanzibar &c
	Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool &c
	Nadir	White	Calcutta &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Rokeby, Shieldrake, for Liverpool.
" Inverness, Venus, for Garston.
" C Ferd Laeisz, Reimers, for Hamburg, &c.
" Glentrae, McGillivray, for Hamburg, &c.
" Claveresk, Taylor, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Arcadia, for China, &c.
" Scindia, for Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rokeby s—1,240 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co: 37 bales hides and skins Wand A Graham and Co; 130 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co ; 185 cwts turmeric, P S Trevedi and Co; 29 bales hides, H Oomer and H Moosa ; 55 bales skins and hides, H Noor Mahomed and H Essa; 2 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 cwts deerhorns, E Mahomed: 14 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 400 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 12 bales hides, E M Kooka ; 58 cwts old rubber, M Mathuradas ; 36 bales skins and hides, H A Oomer ; 5 bales hemp, K Reeves and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cloutsham s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas ; 13,200 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 5,206 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glentrae s—4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—170 bales cottonfly and waste, K Visram and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Mugunlal.

FOR GENOA.

Alavi s—2,200 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts gingelly, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,009 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

Clan Farquhar s—100 bales cotton G Dossa and Co ; 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 150 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

Deo Balduino s—331 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—175 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 238 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Hakata Maru s—450 cwts sharkfins, M Cassum, 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—100 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co.

Hakata Maru s—400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales spindle bendings J A Begbie and Co. .

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 12th July, 1911.

THE DECLINE OF THE COMMONS.

THERE was a time when the ambition of every man of means or ability was to become a Member of Parliament for his native or other constituency, and write the mystic letters "M.P." after his name. But now that the Party system destroys the individuality of members, there is less eagerness to enter Parliament, except among those whose interests membership serves irrespective of political issues. Mr. C. A. W. Pownall, in the *Empire Review*, discusses the subject at some length and tells us that there is the off chance of becoming one of the Ministerial circle of about forty men, who not only have an enormous amount of patronage but divide among themselves salaries amounting to £127,000 a year. But such capacity as will enable a man to earn one of those salaries, which are not easily earned, can be more profitably employed elsewhere. Then in the case of a city man, "M.P." after his name will render him more attractive as a "guinea pig." "A Labour leader looms larger in his Union, as a Dissenting Minister does in his chapel by entering the House. Women like their husbands to stand for Parliament because membership means cards for both man and wife to certain official functions and receptions which enlarge a visiting list and may lead to a further knowledge of distinguished people." Granted that these inducements influence only a minority, many are influenced by the old idea that the House is still the best club in London. Mr. Pownall explodes that idea and shows that it is an enormously expensive one and the entrance fee, at least a thousand pounds, is paid not for entrance but for the chance of election—the price of a contest. Moreover, it is not for life but for the duration of a Parliament, at the end of which the same entrance fee has to be found again. The annual subscriptions is the cost of keeping up the register of the constituency, three or four hundred a year, and adding to the contributions to all manner of things, which is seldom less than £600 a year. The best clubs are cheaper and are of value socially—"but this is no longer the case with the House of Commons where it is necessary to rub shoulders with every queer company which affects the tone of the whole body." He is frequently a stranger to his constituency, though he is their chosen representative—a breach of the original idea of the constitution, according to which each locality chooses from within its own boundaries the citizen whose character, abilities and position best qualify him to represent his neighbours.

Having obtained election, the M. P. of to-day, like those of Gilbertian verse, must always vote "at his party's call and never think of thinking for himself at all." Instead of being a person of individual importance he is a mere pawn who has to do precisely what the Whip tells him. Nothing is further from the truth than that the House of Commons is the Supreme Council of the nation. As Mr. Pownall observes, we are not governed by the House of Commons, but by two groups selected from it and as there is never much difference between the measures they pass, the two groups would be conveniently and accurately described as the "Ins" and the "Outs," the former of whom desire to remain in office and the latter to get into it. When the parties change places, the game proceeds as it did before. And by outbidding one another the franchise has been lowered to such an extent that it covers "masses of people no more competent to form a reasoned opinion on great national issues than the cows in the fields." As Mr. F. E. Smith put it recently "Parties subsist by rewarding sections of their supporters with measures of which the country as a whole is by no means enamoured. What is the use of crying the will of the people must prevail, when the prevailing will is neither that of the people nor of their representatives, but comes from the "Ins" of the time being?" Mr. Pownall's description of the Government is equally apt. "As the member is the servant of the Whip, so is the Whip the servant of the Cabinet, a body not recognised by the Constitution. It consists of men who have come to the front more by power of talk than by power of action; lawyers often preponderate, practical men who have had experience of the affairs of the outer world are as rare as they are valuable." When a vacancy occurs it is filled by a man likely to be of use to his party; not to his country—that does not so much matter.

"The aggrandisement of the ministers is effecting the ruin of the House of Commons. This House of Commons is a very servile body to what it once was. Ministers treat the House with contempt," is the denunciation of a Liberal Ministry, by a Liberal member. Sir Edward Grey declared that single-chamber Government meant "death, disaster and damnation," but he sticks to the party which would have no second chamber. "Party discipline applies even to him." The only way to secure independence of members lies in the introduction of voting by ballot in the division lobbies. Such a proposal was once brought forward, but it was quashed by the very system it sought to displace. But by the adoption of the ballot in the House, it is argued, simultaneously with the restoration to the average M.P., of his personal freedom would come a restoration to the House as a whole of the respect in which it was held before it fell under the sway of Cabinets and of Parties. If, says Mr. Pownall, to this increased respect were added a feeling that the Parties, like the wicked, had ceased from troubling, there would be a general sense of relief. "Either party politics will make an end of England or England will make an end of them," wrote Froude, but England's making an end of them seems no nearer of realisation, unless we accept occasional rebellion and the discussion of the subject in the press as a sign of a desire for reform—the reform of the Commons which seems in rather greater need of reform than the Lords if Parliament is to be the Supreme Council of the nation. In the Upper House each peer can and does vote precisely according to his choice and the light that is within him. Why should not the Commons have equal liberty of action? It is believed that the next Redistribution Bill will do much towards improving representation, for at present constituencies of thirty thousand electors have the same representation as those of three thousand, and the voice of the people of the big constituency is doomed by that of two of the small ones; but pending that redistribution, the introduction of ballot would tend towards the remedying of many acknowledged ills.

A GREAT HEAD MASTER.

THE death of Colonel Keate, just announced by Reuter, very naturally recalls to our mind the name of his famous grand-uncle, John Keate, who has left his impress as the head-master of Eton during a memorable period of the history of that great school. The grandfather of Colonel Keate, was a distinguished surgeon as his uncle before, who was Surgeon-General to the Army, at the end of the eighteenth century, and had extensive practice among the royal family. He had attended on four Sovereigns and was in 1841 appointed Sergeant-Surgeon to Queen Victoria. But his frequent journeys to Windsor in order to attend on royalty injured his general practice. He did not consider himself well paid by some of the Sovereigns, and once he said, towards the end of his career alluding probably to George IV they owed him nine thousand guineas. He married the daughter of an Indian Civil Servant and then began the family's connection with India. It is said of him, that though a first-rate operator, he very sensibly endeavoured to avoid operations upon his patients as much as possible. His contemporaries, especially Sir Benjamin Brodie, another great surgeon, spoke highly of him. But distinguished as he was, his fame was as nothing beside what was achieved by his brother as headmaster at Eton. He passed thirty-seven years there, of which for twenty-five he was head-master, and during this long period there passed under his hands thousands of boys many of whom rendered conspicuous service to their country in various fields. He was a great character, and impressed himself on Eton at a critical time of its history, influencing many great men who have influenced the destiny of the country and empire. When he was appointed head-master in 1809, Eton was in a very bad way, especially as regards discipline. Masters, and even Keate himself at the beginning, were subjected to such indignities at the hands of the boys as the screwing up and smashing of their desks, the singing of songs in chorus during school time and an occasional fusilade of rotten eggs. Keate stopped all that and reformed the school, but he had to adopt very rough methods for his purposes. The birch was in constant use, and he flogged sometimes as many as eighty boys on the same day.

It could not be expected that such a master could be very popular with the boys, yet the late Mr. Gladstone, who was one of his most distinguished pupils, relates a story of the enthusiasm his name and presence aroused at an Eton dinner when he was no longer head-master. "The real toast of the evening," says he in his reminiscences, "was yet to come. I suppose it to be beyond doubt that of the assembled company the vastly preponderating majority had been under his sway at Eton; and if, when in that condition, any one of them had been asked how he liked Dr. Keate, he would beyond question have answered 'Keate? Oh, I hate him.' It is equally beyond doubt to the persons of the whole of them, with the rarest exceptions, it had been the case of Dr. Keate to administer the salutary correction of the birch. But upon this occassion, when his name had been announced, the scene was indescribable. Queen and Queen-Dowager alike vanished into insignificance. The roar of cheering had a beginning but never knew satiety or end. Like the huge waves at Biarritz, the floods of cheering continually recommenced; the whole process was such that we seemed all to have lost our self-possession, and to be hardly able to keep our seats. . . . It was certainly the most moving spectacle that in my whole life I have witnessed." Not only Prime Ministers, but several Governors-General and Viceroys of India, like Canning and Elgin, and innumerable high officials in this country passed though Keate's stern hands at Eton. He had flogged them all and meeting some of his old pupils once at dinner in Paris, he told them that his only regret was that he had not flogged them more. But they all, too, remembered him gratefully. Kinglake, the historian, also a pupil of his at Eton, has drawn a pen portrait of him in his "Eothen" which has immortalised Keate for all time in literature. We can only quote here a couple of the graphic sentences. "He was little more, if more at all, than five feet in height, and not very great in girth, but in this space was concentrated the pluck of ten battalions. His red, shaggy eyebrows were so prominent, that he habitually used them as arms and hands for the purpose of pointing out any object towards which he wished to direct attention; the rest of his features were equally striking in their way, and were all and all his own." Such was Keate, "the immortal Keate," as Kinglake well calls him. He lived eighteen years in retirement after quitting Eton in 1834 and died at nearly eighty.

HORNBY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

IT is unfortunate that the Bombay Corporation should have to find money for altering the position of the tramway standards in Esplanade Road and Hornby Road, but few will question the necessity of the expenditure. The improvement is to be carried out, of course, in view of the Royal Visit, and having been sanctioned by the Corporation at its Monday's meeting will be put in hand shortly. Obviously when the King and Queen come to Bombay, one of the principal considerations of the committee, which has charge of the arrangements, must be that when their Majesties move in procession through the Fort and the native city, a good view of them shall be obtained by as many of their subjects as possible. This can, of course, be more easily secured if the procession is able to take a course down the middle of the roadway, and such a procedure is more particularly desirable in Hornby Road, on the east side and in the side-streets on the east of which are a large number of Indian households. Also if the tramway standards remain in the centre of the road, they will considerably interfere with the decoration of the route. This is to be carried out principally by means of arches, and even if the standards did not interfere with the actual construction of these, they would constitute a considerable obstruction to the view and would detract largely from the general effect of the scene. It is thus necessary to remove all the tramway standards, which stand in the middle of the road between Apollo Bunder and Victoria Terminus to the side of the roadway. It is estimated that this will cost the Tramway Company a sum of Rs. 13,500. They have been authorised to carry out the work and that sum will be reimbursed to them by the Corporation. As we have said it is unfortunate that the ratepayers should have to undertake this expenditure, but under the circumstances it is difficult to see how it can be avoided. Another improvement of Hornby Road, and one will be of permanent benefit was proposed at the same meeting by Lieutenant Colonel Collie, who again raised the question of widening this important thoroughfare. This, if it has been effected by the time of the Royal visit, will be especially opportune and it was with this view that the proposer asked priority for his motion, so that the two works, if approved, might be carried out together. However, it is principally in regard to every day requirements of traffic that this proposal becomes important. There is no doubt that at certain times of the day, when offices are opening and closing, the traffic in Hornby Road becomes congested to a dangerous degree in those places where it is narrowest. On the other hand throughout this road, there is very ample pavement for foot-passengers, and that portion of the pavement on the west side, which is not under the arches, and a corresponding width on the other side might very easily be thrown into the roadway without causing any inconvenience to foot traffic. We are glad to see that the proposal now has the support of Mr. Dunn, who was not in Bombay, we believe, when last it was brought before the Corporation. The estimated cost of Rs. 17,000 is small compared with the importance of the improvement, and the increased seurity which the public should derive from it, and we hope the Roads Committee, to whom it has been referred, will find no difficulty in recommending that it should be undertaken. We also hope they will show no dilatoriness in their consideration of the proposal so that should they decide to recommend its adoption, there will be plenty of time to complete the improvement before December.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR COLIN KEPPEL will command the P. and O. Company's "Medina" on her voyages, bringing Their Majesties the King and Queen to and from India next December.

THE Assam Bengal Railway line, at mile 271 on the hill section, was damaged by a slip on the 10th instant. The transhipment of passengers was necessary for two days.

THE Madras contribution to the King Edward Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 2,06,000.

A SMALL but influential committee is likely to meet at Simla to consider the Forest Rules in the Hazara District of the New Frontier Province.

AT the end of July the Conservancy Department of the Rangoon Municipality, which consists of one superintendent, four inspectors and about two thousand sub-inspectors and coolies, will be removed from the Health Officer's jurisdiction and placed under that of the Chief Engineer.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

CORONATION MUSIC.

The Fine Arts and the Empire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

IN the present wealth of wasted exhortation about our Imperial relations, is there no hint or cue for the artist? Without damage to the preserves of one's political colleagues, there seems room for a word on the opportunities that artists waste for want of a central bureau to advise them where to go and what to expect in the way of type and landscape. This is especially the case which regard to the Colonies, and none feels it more, or with keener disappointment, than the artist who takes the word of a friend, and goes out to find that the sylvan beauties his friend had promised have fled in a single month, perhaps, before the inroads of the "shack" and the lumber camp or the sterner invasion of the gas-engine and smoke-shaft. Lucky for the adventurer if he has the means of carrying his quest further up-country, or the adaptability to sit him down and paint hard facts instead of visions that are gone. But why dwell on one aspect of a question with so many? This adventuring of the painter abroad is no new thing. France and Italy and Spain are over-run, and always will be. But if he would pass on from the Continental schools and utilise his chances in the Dominions, he would educate the stay-at-home in the glories of Overseas scenery, and imbue our dependencies, perhaps, with something of the taste for art which is only sporadic as yet and an affair of a few public galleries. Perhaps the second purpose is the greater of the two, and more dynamic in its influence, for most of the Dominions are backward or indifferent in their appreciation of fine art, even where talent is indigenous and therefore the more to be encouraged. When Henry Sandham died a year ago, it was pointed out at the time that here was an artist of fine conception and wide range who had failed to command the attention he deserved here in London, and had certainly never gained enough patronage in his native Canada to reward his great artistic services to that Dominion. He showed his talents early, worked hard all his life, exhibited amazing versatility, covered the greater part of the world in his travels, and died an old man with only a tithe of the recognition he deserved. And all a grateful Empire has to do for him is to give a wing of the Imperial Institute for an exhibition of four hundred of his pictures.

MUSIC AT THE CORONATIONS.

You have already heard something of the music, which was given at the Coronation ceremony this week, but to the musician it is an interesting study to glance at the share which music has taken at Coronations of the past. Authentic record of Coronation music begins far back among the Saxon Kings. One chronicler, Geoffrey of Monmouth, even offers an account of the crowning of the mythical Arthur. A detailed account of the Coronation of Ethelred II. in the Cottonian MSS. may be taken as authentic. When the "unready" King entered the church, the bishops and clergy sang the anthem, "Firmetur manus tua," and after the unction a second anthem, "Zadok, the priest and Nathan, the prophet, anointed Solomon King." These words have probably been sung at every Coronation since that time. The first Coronation which seems to have been really noteworthy for its musical accompaniment was that of James II. Able to command the services of great composers, the King called upon Henry Purcell for two anthems, "I was glad" and "My heart is inditing." Dr. Blow provided two others, "Behold, O Lord" and "God spake sometimes." Dr. Child prepared a new setting of the "TeDeum," and Henry Lawes composed music to the time-honoured "Zadok the Priest." Representatives of sacred music figured conspicuously in the procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, which by the way, was abolished when William IV. came to the throne. Handel's glorous anthem for the anointing, "Zadok the Priest" was one of a series of four from the hand of the same composer written for the Coronation of King George II. and Queen Caroline. It has been sung at every similar ceremony since 1727, and has therefore, been performed six times in all.

Music played a very important part at the Coronation of George III. His Majesty was deeply devoted to the art, and nothing less than nine anthems would satisfy him. As the King and Queen entered the Abbey "I was glad when they said unto me" was sung. Handel's "The King shall rejoice" followed the "recognition," while before the anointing came "Veni Creator," and after it Handel's "Zadok the Priest." The fifth anthem was "Behold, O God, our Defender," sung before the investiture; the sixth "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," followed the crowning; the seventh, "Te Deum," was sung during the enthroning; the eight, "The Lord is arisen," as the homage went on; the ninth, "My heart is inditing," proceeded the offertory. As the Coronation of George IV. his Majesty resolved to have more varied music en route than had satisfied his predecessors. Thus, not only did drums beat and trumpets sound, but the King's Band played, and the choirs sang the anthem "O Lord, grant the King a long life." The first anthem was "I was glad when they said unto me,' and after the "recognition" came "Let Thy hand be strengthened." "Veni Creator" and "Zadok the Priest" were sung in their proper places, as was, after the crowning. Handel's "The King shall rejoice." Next came the "Te Deum," and the final anthem was James Kent's "Blessed be Thou." Conducted in a spirit of rigid economy, the Coronation of William IV. cost only one-fifth of the amount expended upon the pageant of 1821. Included among the anthems were Attwood's "I was glad" and "O Lord grant the King a long life," Kayvett's "The King shall rejoice," and Handels "Zadok the Priest," and the "Hallelujah Chorus." At the Coronation of Queen Victoria, the choir comprised 288 singers, among them a number of lady vocalists, and the bandincluded 115 instrumentalists. Attwood's "I was glad" was sung at the entrance of the Queen into the choir. After the "recognition" "God Save the Queen" was played by the State trumpeters, high up in a gallery at the east end. The "Sanctus" was sung to music by Sir George Smart, and after "Veni Creator" followed Hamdel's "Zadok the Priest" and "The Queen shall rejoice." Boyce's "Te Deum" in A to follow the Benediction; an anthem, "This is the day," composed by Knyvett for the homage, and the "Hallelujah Chorus", concluded the programme. Three anthems were specially composed for the Coronation of Edward VII. Sir Hubert Parry wrote the processional anthem, "I was glad," Sir Walter Parratt contributed a short Confortare, "Be Strong and Play the Man," and Sir Frederick Bridge composed the homage anthem, "Kings shall see and Arise." Sir Charles Stanford's "Te Deum" was performed at the end of the service. Handel was represented by "Zadok the Priest" and for the Nicene Creed the familiar setting by Dr S. S. Wesley was chosen. Purcell was drawn upon for an extract from his Latin setting (in five parts) of Psalm III., "Jehova, quam multi sunt hostes." Its middle movement was adapted by Sir Frederick Bridge to the words "Let my prayer come up." The Sanctus and Gloria were from the Service in A by Sir John Stainer, whose "Sevenfold Amen" was sung at the close of the Prayer of Consecration. Sullivan contributed the Introit, "O hearken thou," and "Veni Creator" was sung, in unison, to the ancient plainsong. Orlando Gibbons was represented by his Threefold Amen. Before the Coronation, eleven orchestral pieces were played, including marches by Wagner, Tschaikowsky, Saint Saens, Gounod, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Edward Elgar, Dr. F. H. Cowen, and Mr. Percy Godfrey. Words for the choral portion of Wagner's "Kaisermarsch" were specially written by Mr. A. C. Benson. In the ranks of the choir were 327 singers, and the band included seventy-five players.

THE CORONATION BALLET.

The King and Queen will attend a gala performance at Covent Garden Theatre, on June 26th, and a unique feature of the entertainment to be offered their Majesties will be a ballet danced by eighty Russian dancers. "Le Pavilon d'Armide," the piece to be presented is one of the most beautiful and sumptuous of the ballets performed on the stage of the Imperial Opera House at St. Petersburg. Nothing like it has ever been seen in England and it will provide an artistic surprise for the King and Queen and their royal guests. M. Tcherepnin, the composer of the music, has written a prelude to the ballet which hardly prepares the audience for the graceful frivolities to follow. It is a restless, passionate piece of music not without the touch of despair almost always noticeable in the work of Slav musicians, and at its conclusion the curtain rises on the interior of the pavilion, where Armide, a beauty of the seventeenth century, used to dally with her lover. It is night time, and a young man, the Vicomte de Beaugency, dressed in the white breech and short green coat which formed the riding dress of a gentleman of a century ago, is shown into the apartment where he is to spend the night before a hunting party. His host calls his attention to a piece of faded tapestry broidered with the portrait of the lovely Armide and the expressive pantomime of the players and M. Tcherepnin's music make the spectator understand that he is telling the tale of her passion. When he leaves his guest prepares for sleep dons a dressing-gown, and lies down on the great bed concealed by its heavy curtains. An old servant remains alone on the stage and is soon nodding in his chair. On the stroke of midnight, Father Time puts back the hands of the clock, the hours, the dancers in fantastic dresses of white and gold troop forth with lights in their hands, the faded tapestry comes to life and in an instant the scene has changed to a garden with a high hedges of box and fountains throwing slender jets of water high in the air on a terrace before the pavilion. The delicious Armide is reclining on a lofty couch, courtiers are moving around her in a stately dance, while bewildered and transfixed there stands in the midst the young huntsman still wrapped in his silken gown. The robe falls from him and he finds himself a Prince Charming come to woo the lovely Princess Armide. Her couch is slowly lowered to the ground. She gives her hand for her lower to kiss, and he is made to take his part in the frivolities of a fete champetre.

At the gala performance the part of the lover will be played by M. Bohm. He is a superb actor, and conveys the meaning of the wordless drama with grace and skill. Mdlle. Kasarvina will be the Armide. She is beautiful and very young, and the dress she wears in the piece, faint rose and blue, gives her that air of charming artificiality which marks the period at which the Princess is supposed to have lived. Delightful as these two dancers are, the surprise of the ballet to be danced before the King and Queen will be the dancing of Nijinsky, undoubtedly the finest male dancer in the world. He is a mere boy, not yet twenty-one; but no dancer, even in Russia, is his equal. He plays the part of the favourite servant of Armide. One of the greatest of Russian artists has designed the dresses for this ballet, and the costume worn by Nijinsky is peculiarly beautiful. His tunic is of rose and turquoise, and the short velvet breeches dull purple. Pale rose and blue ostrich feathers nod in his turban, and his throat is clasped by a string of pearls. His adoration for his mistress and his despair when a lover seeks her hand are shown with the skill of a great actor, and as for his dancing, he seems to fly in the air and to be incapable of making a gesture or a movement which is not beautiful. All through this scene of the ballet there recurs a haunting waltz, danced by courtiers and ladies with powdered hair; and, if such exalted personages may be credited with doing anything so common-place, some of the Royal party will undoubtedly leave the theatre humming it. A fantastic dance of jesters, performed by seven lads, will be remarked, and, in St. Petersburg, always has to be repeated. The fantastic scene ends with the marriage of Armide and the Prince Charming from another age by priests of some unknown rite and, before the figures of the past go back into silence, Armide is seen reclining on a couch beneath a crimson canopy, and the lovers' lips meet in a kiss of ecstasy.

It is a graceful, trifling story, with a touch of poetry. Its presentation at Covent Garden must needs be a revelation to those who are lucky enough to be at the gala performance. No more splendid entertainment could be offered the King and Queen.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 8.

THE criminal complaint, instituted recently against Kannayalal—a wealthy merchant—for cheating and theft, by a Parsi named Pandey, a wine merchant, before the Superintendent of the Chudderghaut Residency Bazaars, has failed. Originally, Mr. Pandey held the proprietory rights of the theatre structure erected on the ground of the late Cosmopolitan Hotel, which he transferred to the accused by a deed of sale—(the ownership since being in the possession of Sait Jinna Ram Krishna by right of purchase.) When the case was heard and the complainant's deposition was tendered, Captain Yule, the presiding Magistrate, found that the allegations made, did not constitute or justify criminal proceedings, and directed that recourse might lie in a Civil Court, if there was any legal relief at all. No evidence being needed, the witnesses were discharged and the accused acquitted.

It has been proclaimed by tom-tom beat that in future butchers' and grocers' stalls will not be permitted to

SIR K. S. GUPTA HONOURED.

NEW KNIGHT'S ADVICE TO YOUNG INDIA.

Lord Morley on the Fruit of His Choice.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Indian Social Club, to-day, gave a luncheon in honour of Sir K. S. Gupta, on the occasion of his knighthood.

The Gaekwar of Baroda presided, and Mr. Montagu, together with a large company of India Office officials, Indians and Anglo-Indians was present.

Lord Morley and Lord Crewe wrote regretting their inability to be present. Lord Morley added that it was an abiding satisfaction to him to have named Sir K. S. Gupta as the first Indian to sit on the Council of India. The result had amply justified the step, as Lord Morley believed, in the minds of all Sir K. S. Gupta's colleagues.

In his speech, Sir K. S. Gupta appealed to all young Indians to prepare for their responsibilities and to be guided in these critical times by the wisdom and moderation of elder men, otherwise they would bring the ship of state to disaster. They must not look on the British connection with suspicion. If a democratic Government was to be introduced into India, they must remember that it came from the West.

The Gaekwar said that the functions of the Government, nowadays, were not limited to the protection of life and property. The Government could not succeed without the cordial sympathy of the people, which could alone be secured by giving them a share in the administration.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Mr. Balfour Confers with the Lords.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Balfour, last evening, had a long conference with Lords Lansdowne, Cromer, Curzon, Derby and Salisbury, regarding the attitude of the Lords to the Parliament Bill.

The *Standard* and *Daily Mail* condemn what they describe as ill-judged Unionist talk about surrender or compromise over the Parliament Bill.

The *Daily Express* understands that the Peers are determined to force the Government to stretch its constitutional powers to the utmost.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Balfour and the Doom of Free Trade.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A banquet was given yesterday evening, in London, in celebration of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's birthday. There were 110 guests, representing Mr. Chamberlain's age, with the number of years of his membership of the House of Commons. All wore orchids.

Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to "the great man, whose continued advice and unalterable faith are still a source of inspiration in the fight for Imperial Preference."

"Even now," said Mr. Balfour, "if the Reciprocity Treaty were thrown out, it would not be too late to achieve the advantages foreseen by Mr. Chamberlain. Whatever happened, orthodox Free Trade was doomed."

HUNGARIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Street Collapses in Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, JULY 11.

Ezsody-street has collapsed here, creating a cavity 75 ft. deep and 60ft. long, as a result of the recent earthquake. The water-mains also burst.

Several vans, passing at the time fell in, and the horses were drowned. The drivers, however, were rescued, though severely injured.

GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Major John Chancellor, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed Governor of Mauritius.

[Major John Robert Chancellor, C. M. G., D.S.O., R. E. was born in Edinburgh in 1870, and, entering the R. M. Academy at Woolwich, joined the Royal Engineers in 1890. He served in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, with the Indian contingent, obtaining both the Khedive's and the English Medal. He also served in the Tirah expedition of 1897-98, when he was in charge of the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers. He was present at the capture of Dargai Heights, the Sampagha Pass and the Arhanga Pass and also at the operations in the Bara Valley in 1897, when he was mentioned in despatches, received a medal with two clasps and his D. S. O. He passed the Staff College in 1902, and in 1904 became Assistant (Military) Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence. At the time of his present appointment, Major Chancellor, was secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Welsh members of the House of Commons met yesterday evening, and decided to organise immediately a Disestablishment campaign in the United Kingdom.

RUSSIAN DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Russia's second Dreadnought the "Poltava" has been launched at St. Petersburg.

ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

Investiture of Viscount Kitchener.

REVIEW OF TROOPS IN PHOENIX PARK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

The King and Queen, this morning, at Dublin Castle, received addresses from 130 representative bodies in Ireland.

The King, replying, said he had spent many happy days in Ireland, and hoped to enjoy many more. He was glad to hear of the increasing prosperity in all the provinces. He intended to follow in his father's footsteps, doing everything in his power to promote the happiness and general well-being of the Irish people.

LONDON, JULY 11.

King George, in Dublin Castle, yesterday evening, with full ceremonial, invested the Earl of Shaftesbury and Viscount Kitchener with the insignia of the Orders of the Knights of St. Patrick.

LATER.

In brilliant sunshine King George, accompanied by the Queen, to-day, reviewed seventeen thousand troops in Phoenix Park. His Majesty was given an ovation by the spectators.

THE ALBANIAN TROUBLE.

Armistice Prolonged.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Porte has further prolonged the Albanian armistice for twenty days, but great impatience prevails in Constantinople at what is described as "en refractoriness of the Albanesmen," which is attributed to foreign intrigues.

The *Times* publishes a long letter denouncing the ruthless extermination of the Albanians by Torgut Shevket Pasha, which it describes in detail.

NATIVE RACES AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Proposed Conference of Powers.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee, representing missionary and temperance organisations all over the world, will forward a memorial to Mr. Harcourt to-morrow, urging the Imperial Government to call a meeting of the Powers at the earliest possible moment to consider the sale of spirits in Africa, and especially urging the extension of prohibited zones towards the coast.

The Duke of Westminster as President, and the Bishop of London as Chairman, will sign the memorial.

INTENSE HEAT AGAIN IN AMERCIA.

Numerous Deaths Reported.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Intense heat is reported to have returned in America, and there have been numerous deaths in the leading cities.

BRITISH POLO TEAM.

Promise of more Thorough Help in Future.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Hurlingham Club, yesterday evening, gave a banquet at the Savoy Hotel in honour of the members of the team, which recently went to challenge America for the Polo Cup.

Viscount Valentia, who presided, paid a tribute to their pluck and sportmanship, and regretted that they, in England, did not do all that they could have done. He hoped that when the next attempt was made, they would do everything to co-operate properly in equipping the players. Their course of action must be decided upon very shortly. He looked forward to the next challenge, when not only the poloists but the sportsmen of the country would co-operate in helping the players to secure the victory, of which they were capable.

Captain Hardress Lloyd, whom Viscount Valentia described as the best captain who ever captained a team, replying to the toast, referred most warmly to the sportmanship of the Americans, both the players and the crowd.

HOME CRICKET.

Indians vs. Yorkshire.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The weather was fine to-day for the opening of the match at Hull between Yorkshire and the Indian cricksters.

Yorkshire went in first and made 385, of which Denton scored 118 and Haigh 111.

The Indians made 42 for one wicket.

M. C. C. Team for Australia.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Mr. F. R. Foster has accepted the invitation to go to Australia with the cricket team.

Kinnaird and Ironmonger have also been invited.

BISLEY MEETING OPENS.

Colonials Well Represented.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Bisley meeting, which opened to-day, is remarkable for the unusually strong attendance of colonial teams and individuals, India, Egypt and the Sudan are also represented.

BOSTON EXPRESS DERAILED

Engine and Fire Cars Topple Over Viaduct.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

A message from Bridgeport, (Connecticut), states that the express to Boston was to-day derailed on the viaduct. The engine and five cars fell a distance of thirty feet on to the pavement below and were smashed to atoms. About thirty people were killed, and many others seriously injured.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Inquiry Regarding Police Pensions.

LONDON, JULY 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, replying to Col. Yate, said that the Indian Budget would be taken towards the end of the month.

Col. Yate also asked whether a communication had been received from the Indian Government, regarding the assimilation of the pensions of Police officers to pensions in the Public Works and Forest services.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Indian Government had been asked to accelerate enquiry into the matter.

INDIAN CONTINGENT AT GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," with the Indian Coronation troops on board, arrived at Gibraltar to-day. The contingent was inspected by Sir Archibald Hunter, and then visited the Rock and the dockyard. The "Dufferin" sailed in the afternoon.

THE OPIUM MARKET.

Large Sale of Uncertified Chests.

HONG-KONG, JULY 10.

An enormous disparity of prices at the Calcutta sales between certified and uncertified opium has caused consternation in the market. The quantity of uncertified opium sold was far in excess of the visible demand, and is calculated to encourage extensive smuggling, for which Hong-Kong and Singapore would probably be the bases.

INDIAN WRESTLER IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 10.

At the Oxford music-hall, in catch-as-catch-can wrestling, Ahmed Bux beat Cherpillod. He gained the first fall in four minutes, and then his opponent retired with a sprained wrist.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Record Crop Expected.

CHICAGO, JULY 10.

Cotton broke fifty points on reports of rains in Texas and Oklahoma, making a record crop almost certain.

SALE OF "SCEPTRE."

LONDON, JULY 10.

At the Newmarket sales, the famous brood mare "Sceptre" was sold for seven thousand guineas.

SIR ELDON GORST.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Sir Eldon Gorst is sinking fast.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The death is announced of Lieut-General Sir Edwin Collen.

[Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, G. C. I. E., C. B., was born in 1843. He was educated at University College School and R. M. A., Woolwich. He passed the Staff College with honours, 1871-72. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1863, and joined the Indian Army in 1873, and retired in 1906. He served in the Abyssinian war, 1867-68, and the Afghan war, 1880, and received medals in both. He was in the East Soudan Expedition in 1885, in the Intelligence Department and Assistant Military Secretary to the General Officer Commanding. He took part in the actions at Tamai and Thakool and was mentioned in despatches, received medal with clasp, bronze star and the brevet of Lieut-General. He was Secretary, Special Ordnance Commission, 1876; became D. A. Q. M. G. in 1877; was in the Intelligence Department of the House Guards, 1877-78; Secretary; Army Organisation Commission, 1878-79; Asst. Controller-General, Supply and Transport, 1880; Military Secretary, Government of India, 1887-96; Military Member of Council, 1896-1901; was deputed by Lord Curzon to represent India at the opening of the Australian Parliament in May, 1901. He was then appointed member of the Regulations Committee of the War Office, 1901-04; was chairman of the Staff College Committee, 1904. His services were always much appreciated and was repeatedly thanked by the Indian Government and His Majesty's Government. He was also a Gold medallist of the R. A. Institute and U. S. Institute of India; member of the Council of the British Empire League, and Vice-President of the Central Asian Society. He was a member of the Essex County Association Territorial Force. He is the author "British Army and its Reserves," 1870, and wrote many articles in the Encyclopædia Britannica and various reviews.]

MINHLAUNG PO THAN, who was sentenced to death by a special jury at the trial of the Myinmu rising, has been sent to Mandalay Jail pending the decision of the appeal to the Local Government.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION

Favourable Progress of Pourparlers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

An authoritative announcement, issued in Paris, says that *pourparlers* regarding the Agadir situation are proceeding favourably, and that fears of tension between France and Germany have been removed. The announcement dwells upon the support given by Britain and Russia to France.

It is announced in Berlin, that the negotiations are confined to Berlin for the present.

The opinions of the members of all parties of the Reichstag have been collected by a German newspaper. They unreservedly approve the Government's move in regard to Agadir.

A Radical member is cited as saying "The world belongs to the bold. If our diplomacy withdraws, it will never again be taken seriously."

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Invitations to Veterans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

A *Press Communique* states that the invitations for the Veterans' Camp at the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, have now been issued. There has been some difficulty in tracing the addresses of certain veterans entitled to invitation and particularly so in the cases of Mutiny veterans.

Should any veteran entitled to an invitation not receive one, it is requested that he will communicate at once (stating his claims) with Major C. D. Mears, 8th Cavalry Officer in charge of the Veteran Camp, Army Headquarters, Simla.

The qualifications for an invitation are as follows:—

1. Veterans in possession of the medal for (a) the Sikh wars (1845-49); (b) the Crimea (1854-56); (c) the Persian war (1856-57); (d) the Mutiny officers and non-commissioned officers who were present at the siege of Delhi, and the operations round Lucknow) (1856-58). (As invited to the Durbar of 1903).

2. Indian officers on pension or on the active list who have performed a tour of orderly duty at the Court of St. James.

3. Indian officers and soldiers on pension or on the active list who are members of the Victorian Order or of any Indian Order. Those on the active list whose regiments will be at Delhi will not, of course, be invited.

THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Postal administration at the Durbar is in the hands of Mr. W. Maxwell, C. I. E., Postmaster-General. Besides the huge Central Post Office which is situated at the junction of the Alipur road and the Kingsway,—that is between the Civil and Military Camps,—there will be no less than thirty camp offices, all of which will be controlled from the Central Post Office. The construction of the Central Post Office is being carried out by the North-Western Railway on a plan executed by Mr. Frank Tellery, the architect in Simla, Rs. 1,000 having, been paid him for his excellent design. The completeness of arrangements made by Mr. Maxwell will facilitate as many as six deliveries daily. In each camp, an enquiry office will be placed at the entrance, where all letters will be handed over for distribution to the various tents. Only registered articles will be delivered by the postmen direct. For the convenience of the public, it is being arranged that at every post-office there will be a telephonic call office.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Discussion by the Madras University Senate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 11.

A special meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras was held yesterday with Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Iyer in the chair, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman. The Chairman stated that the meeting had been convened in response to the order of the Government of Madras calling upon the Senate to express its opinion on the Bill for Compulsory Elementary Education introduced by Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. G. A. Natesan moved that the Senate of the University of Madras approved the general policy of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill. This was duly seconded and carried, only three out of forty-six Fellows present voting against it, amongst the dissentients being Mr. J. N. Stone, Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. J. Weir, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, moved: "That in the opinion of the Senate, the conscience clause of the Elementary Education Bill is unsatisfactory inasmuch as it permits a parent to deprive his children of the benefits of secular education on religious grounds and that the Bill should be amended as follows:—

1. The last clause of Section 5 (a) should be deleted, "and to which the parent has no objection on religious grounds to send the boy."

2. At the end of Section 4 a clause should be inserted 'provided that no boy shall be compelled to attend any religious lessons against his father's wishes.'"

He said the Bill should be modified so as to avoid a demoralising tendency and at the same time to secure compulsion that was effective and not a sham. He proposed in clause 5 (a) to delete the words "and to which the parent has no objection on religious grounds to send the boy."

"The effect of this Bill," said Mr. Weir, "will be to remove the temptation which the present clause holds out to a poor parent to become a spurious, conscientious objector and to free the education committee and the Magistrate from the task of attempting to decide whether an objector is a genuine or spurious conscientious objector. Then in order to protect the genuine conscientious objector, "I propose," went on the speaker, "to add at the end of Clause 4 'provided that no boy shall be compelled to attend any religious lessons against his parent's wishes.'"

A discussion followed and the speakers were of opinion that there was no room for the apprehension which led Mr. Weir to introduce the motion.

On being put to the vote the motion was lost.

THE portico of the Rangoon Town Hall has been condemned by the Chief Engineer as being unsafe and is being now taken down. It has not been decided whether it will be rebuilt.

MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

Calcutta Brahmin Supposed Head Conspirator.

CHARGE SHEET FILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 11.

Calcutta military police, consisting of one head constable and two constables, brought down this morning from Howrah by the mail train a young Brahmin, named Nilkanta Iyer, aged 20 years, who was arrested in Calcutta and is alleged to be one of the conspirators connected with the murder of Mr. Ashe. Interviewed by a Press representative, the young Brahmin said that he was a bachelor and that his father and mother were living in Tanjore, they being natives of that place. While in Madras and in Triplicane, he studied at the Pachaiyappa's College for a year. In May, 1910, he went to Tinnevelly to see the Courtallam water-falls and left that station in the July of that year for Benares. Staying there for a short time, he proseeded to Calcutta to study at the National Medical College. He never went back to Tinnevelly either last year or during any part of the current year.

The boy, Sivaram Krishna Iyer, a native of Tinnevelly, who was arrested in Bombay, is being sent to Tinnevelly. How far he is concerned in this case is unknown, but, apparently the investigating police officers have sufficient reason for affecting his arrest. It is understood that further developments, are expected in Travancore, where Mr. George, Superintendent of Police, is busily engaged in the investigation.

S. Madaswamy Pillay of Otapidaram is still at large. His property at Otapidaram is under notice of attachment. It is expected that his arrest will be shortly effected. A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered.

LATER.

The Tinnevelly correspondent of the *Madras Mail* wires:—

In the Ashe Murder Case the police have filed a preliminary charge sheet before Mr. A. Tampoe, I. C. S., Headquarters Divisional Magistrate, and obtained a fortnight's remand.

The man Nelkanta Iyer, whose arrest in Calcutta has been reported, is believed to be no other than Govind Narayan Dupay, the brain of the conspiracy. This man is a native of Tanjore and has spent some years in Bengal. In the beginning of 1908, shortly before the Tinnevelly riots, he was busy lecturing in Tinnevelly and the taluks of Anbasamudram and Tenkasi. He was an ardent supporter of the extremist party as was evident from his lectures and preachings. His speeches were unheeded till the sedition riots broke out, but when the dangerous tendency of his propaganda was discovered, it was thought necessary to keep his movements and speeches under police surveillance and when Dupay felt that he was being closely watched, he mysteriously disappeared under the alias of Nelkanta Iyer.

Mr. Johnson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has proceeded to Sivaikuntham to search for Madasamy Pilay of Otapidaram, who is absconding and for whose apprehension a reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the District Magistrate.

CASE OF ATTEMPTED STABBING.

Mahomedan Servant Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

Three Madrasi servants of Mr. Eardley Norton yesterday made a complaint before the Chief Magistrate against a Mahomedan servant of Mr. E. Martelli, solicitor, stating that he assaulted them and attempted to stab them with a knife. Both Mr. Norton and Mr. Martelli live in the same premises in Chowringhee Road. The allegation was that the assault was immediately reported to Mr. Norton, who gave a letter to one of his servants to take to the thana. He went and lodged a complaint, but, as he returned, the accused, who seamed the worse for liquor, threatened to stab him and his two companions. They informed their master. Mr. W. Gregory, a Barrister and Mr D. Weston, the Magistrate defendant in the Midnapore Damage Suit, who happened to be in the house at the time, came out and succeeded in wresting the knife from the hands of the accused.

The case is adjourned.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Dates Changed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

A Press Communique states that to meet the convenience of some non-official members, His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to direct that the first meeting of the Legislative Council shall be held on Monday the 11th instead of on Friday the 8th September, 1911, and the subsequent meetings on Monday the 18th, and on Friday the 22nd idem.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. S. Bannerjee Supports Lajpat Rai's Candidature.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 11.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee has sent a telegram to Lala Lajpat Rai, expressing his warmest good wishes for his success in the Municipal contest.

A DEVOTED INDIAN OFFICER.

Government Gratuity Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 11.

A gratuity of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State to the family of the late Rai Bahadur Dewan Uttamchand, who was killed in the earthquake of October, 1909, at Bellpat, Baluchistan, while in the execution of duty. It has been decided to remit for the life-time of his eldest son the land revenue on his 300 acres of land on the Jamrud Canal.

FEVER PATIENT JUMPS OVERBOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

Mr. Munro, an employee of the Irrawaddy Flotila Company's steamers who had been suffering from high fever for some days past, last night suddenly got up from his sleep and without a word of warning jumped overboard. All attempts to rescue him or to find his body proved futile.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THE poor showing of English athletes in field competition,—that is jumping, hurdling and weight throwing,—has been explained in previous notes as due to a lack of proper coaching. That there is reason in this contention, is proved on the authority of no less an expert than Hugh H. Baxter, a famous American athlete. When my readers are reminded that Mr. Baxter was Captain of the New York A. C. athletic team, which beat the London A. C. team in 1895, it will at once be recognised that his opinions are of great value. Mr. Baxter sought out the writer at the Civil Service Sports on Saturday, and in a very interesting chat, touched on some important points. He frequently visits England and has forgotten the prejudices of a new comer, and is therefore, able to judge fairly. He says there is plenty of good athletic material in this country, but it is uncultivated, and he cited an instance where he saw fine strapping young fellows getting into all sorts of tangles in their efforts to sprint. "I am sure," said Mr. Baxter, "that I could pick out a bunch of athletes and develop a ten seconds sprinter if they would let me train them." Now this opinion is worth nothing, and if English athletes hope to hold their own with over-seas rivals, it will be necessary to be "up and doing."

SILLY OPPOSITION.

For years there has been a strange opposition to the idea of a professional trainer at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, but fortunately a change appears to be coming over the authorities, and an old athlete, (Alec Nelson) is now in charge of the Oxford and Cambridge team as professional coach. This is one step forward, and may finally lead to good results. The funny part of the thing is that Varsity cricketers, golfers, boxers, tennis and racquet players, scullers etc., avail themselves of professional coaches, which make the opposition to the athletic adviser all the more strange. It is also well understood that when famous athletic cricket, football and rowing Blues are installed at public schools, it is partly with an idea of their value as a coach in the field of sport. There is a little bit of make-believe in this, and many would prefer the straightforward American plan of appointing a famous athlete as a coach, and calling him a professional. The day of the paid athlete adviser may be a long way off in England, but the writer hopes to carry through his idea of forming an Athletes' Advisory Club (composed of old timers) the members of which will act as amateur coaches, and seek to discover and develop talent.

OVER-SEAS ATHLETES.

The arrival of the Canadian team for the Festival of Empire Sports has still further swelled the army of over-seas athletes now in England. The Canadians all looked well on reaching Euston Station (London) on Sunday. They are making Norwood their headquarters, which is handy to the Crystal Palace, where the Festival of Empire Sports are being held to-morrow. The men are not sanguine of winning the trophy, and F. L. Lukeman is perhaps the most likely man to take premier honours.

A NEW ZEALAND SPRINTER.

The prospects of a Home sprinter winning the 100 yards championship this year now look small. The two best men we have, are McMillan and D'Arcy, and the former has not entered for the championship, whilst D'Arcy appears to be stale. He was doing 10 1-5secs or better for the "100" early in the season, but has been showing in-and-out form lately. D'Arcy was among the runners in the 100 yards scratch race at Crewe, on Saturday, when he was beaten by R. Opie of New Zealand in the heat and final, the time in both races being 10 1-5 secs. Another over-seas Britisher in W. A. Stewart (who, although resident in London, hails from Tasmania) was a few inches behind Opie in the final, D'Arcy being half a yard away. After this it looks as though the 100 yards championship will again go to a visitor. The running of Opie was all the more creditable because he has been suffering from a strained muscle, but now that it has stood two races, he will feel more confident.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The entries for the Championship on July 1st are splendid, save in one particular. England has two really class athletes (and only two) in D. McMillan and P. J. Baker, but neither has entered. This want of enthusiasm is hard to understand, particularly as one knows the men will be competing against Harvard and Yale ten days later. The number of visitors down to compete must constitute a record, and at first glance it looks as though English athletes are not likely to win more than four of the fourteen events on the programme. The half mile may prove the race of the day, if H. Gissing of New York and H. Braun of Germany toe the line. The German is a great runner, and Gissing will have to do something big to beat him. G. Haskins, of New Zealand, may also have something to do with the finish, though neither is quite up to the same class as Braun and Gissing.

INTERESTING TRIALS.

The series of events between the London A.C. and Oxford and Cambridge, on Wednesday, were promoted with a view to assisting the officials to pick the best men for the Festival of Empire Sports, and the Yale-Harvard vs. Oxford-Cambridge Sports. It must be confessed that they were not very inspiring. The University men have not been doing much training, their showing makes one wonder what will happen on July 13th, when Harvard and Yale meet the Englishmen. McMillan was beaten quite 1 1-2 yards in the "100" by Stewart of Tasmania (but now at the London Hospital) in 10 2-5secs. How the Cambridge crack is going to improve enough to stand any chance against the American sprinters, is very difficult to imagine P. J. Barker was another disappointment. He made no sort of showing in the mile race, and stopped at three-quarter, the race being won by W. C. Moore of Oxford in 4mins. 32secs. The best showing of the evening was made by L. T. Taylor and R. S. Clarke, both of Cambridge. The former ran a half mile in 1 min 59 2-5 secs. and this after only a little training, whilst Clarke covered two miles in 9 mins 44secs. Taylor and Clarke, can be improved and they ought to do well on July 11th. No doubt McMillan and Baker will also come on a lot, but they have a deal of form to find before they can hope to scope.

SWIMMING.

Australasia gained another success in the 100 yards amateur swimming championship on Monday, Harold Hardwick following in the footsteps of F. Beaupaire, who scored last year. He and J. H. Derbyshire of England kept together until well into the third and final length, when the former with a combination of the crawl and trudgeon strokes, drew away to win by 2 yards in 58 2-5 secs. This time has only once been beaten in the history of the race, viz. in 1907, when C. N. Daniels won in 55 2-5 secs., the American, having de Halmy of Hungary as his nearest rival.

CYCLING.

Victor Johnson accomplished a wonderful afternoon's work on the occasion of the National Cycling Union's championships at Manchester. There were three events down for decision,—a quarter, one mile, and five miles, and the Birmingham rider won the lot. H. T. Johnson of Putney was second to him in the two shorter distances, whilst C. B. Kinsbury, of Portsmouth, the holder, made a great fight of it in the five miles, Johnson only getting the verdict by inches. W. J. Bailey, who recently won the world's sprint championship at Rome, did not compete, and it will be interesting racing when he and Johnson come together.

THE TURF.

The Grand Steeplechase de Paris of 40 sovereigns each, with 5,000 sovereigns added money, only attracted three English cracks—Mount Prospects Fortune, Moonstruck, and Wickham. Moonstruck was strongly fancied and started second favourite to Blagueur II. The latter was ridden by Parfrement and quite justified his position in the market by winning cleverly. None of the English horses were placed, and it is rather a matter for wonder that such a valuable race does not command greater attention from English owners. Apropos of this, now that the Blackpool executive have decided to promote valuable steeplechases in the summer, it is hoped other bodies will follow the example, so that in time we may have important racing over obstacles during the summer, as in France.

CRICKET.

Kent fared badly during the Tonbridge week, the climax coming with the defeat of the champions by Northampton. This was greatly due to the fine effort of Thompson, who, besides playing the top innings (74) of the match, took 7 wickets for 44 in the second innings of Kent. The defeat did not mar the prospects of the champions as much as it might have done, as Yorkshire also went under when meeting Middlesex at Lord's ground. The visiting batsmen crumpled up badly against the bowling of Tarrant and Hearne, who took 6 wickets for 53 and 4 for 45 respectively.

Rain and sunshine made the conditions difficult for batsmen this week, so that bowlers have been having the best of matters. P. Perrin played an innings of 101 against Worcestershire, and Seymour scored a not out century against Yorkshire. Rhodes also batted well for his 95 in the same match, but generally speaking, batsmen have not been prominent. Mead's bowling was the feature of the Essex vs. Worcestershire match, the veteran taking 8 wickets for 35 in the first innings, and 5 for 98 in the second venture of Worcestershire.

Warren also did fine work for Derbyshire against Warwickshire by taking 6 wickets for 64 and 5 for 74. Besides these bowling feats, we saw Killick of Sussex secure 5 wickets for 28 runs against Cambridge University, whilst the Lancashire bowlers proved very successful against the Indian cricketers at Manchester, Cook taking 5 wickets for 22, Huddleston 5 for 30, Barrett 3 for 10, and Macleod 2 for 12.

IN GENERAL.

Oxford University beat London in a baseball match this week by 11 to 5.

That Gray can concede half the game to any of the English players appears to be borne out by the result of his billiard match with Inam, the Australian, winning by 16,000 to 7,231.

The final of the Kent Lawn Tennis Championship enabled A. F. Wilding to show his loss of form was only temporary, as he easily beat Ritchie by three sets to love.

Ram Murti of India, astonished a private audience early in the week, by his feats of strength, which included that of bearing a stone weighing 3,000 lbs. on his chest, and rolling it off by expanding his lungs.

USES FOR OLD PEWTER.

Royal Metal of King Edward I.

It is recorded that at the Coronation of King Edward I., the meats for the banquet were cooked in vessels of pewter, and that the table was set with dishes and platters of the same metal. The Royal household at this time does not appear to have possessed silver plate of any description, and pewter must have been exclusively used in its place. One can easily imagine how imposing a display the dressers and serving-boards of the Middle Ages must have presented with their load of hand-chased vessels and when the eighteenth century substituted its services of china and porcelain, the gain was rather on the side of utility than that of effect.

PEWTER FOR DECORATION.

The vogue for old pewter for purposes of decoration seems to be gaining ground daily, and to some extent to be supplanting that for brass and copper. The reason is not far to seek. The grey, silvery tones of the pewter possess a peculiarly restful quality, that is lacking in those of their more blatant brethren, and furthermore the metal seldom clashes with whatsoever colours it may be used in conjunction with. All hues in walls and hangings seem to harmonise equally successfully with it, and the effect is always cool and reposeful. In many instances the proportion of silver in its composition is so large that the pewter takes on, with repeated rubbings, the sheen of that metal and is hardly distinguishable from it.

But it is not only for decorative purposes that the taste for pewter is reviving. Many young couples, when furnishing nowadays, are sensible enough to realise that when table appointments of silver are not forthcoming, good pieces of old pewter are greatly preferable to inferior pieces of modern electro-plate, and by no means more extravagant in price. In fact there is little or no difficulty in acquiring at a very moderate figure excellent pepper-pots, mustard-pots, and salt-cellars. The Georgian specimens are particularly solid in appearance, and are often formed with a square moulded foot. Lighter in effect, though perhaps of less dignity, are those standing on lion's-claw feet, the lions head forming the decoration of the top. These are often adorned with an embossed pattern of flowers and small garlands, but it must be confessed that where pewter is concerned the simplest and least ornamented designs are invariably the most successful. Great is the pride of the collector who can boast of an example of the old "standing salts" of the fourteenth century, treasures very rare to meet with. These were often in the form of a human figure, a mythological animal—or yet, again, a castle or tower—and their position on the dining table marked the line of distinction between nobles and retainers; hence the expression, "To sit above the salt."

BEAKERS AND TANKARDS.

For a table already equipped with pewter salt-cellars and mustard pots, it would be difficult to conceive a more delightful substitute for the ordinary tumblers and water jug than the old English tankard and beakers of pewter. The former usually slope downwards from a narrow mouth to somewhat broader base and are fitted with [illegible] curiously shaped handles. In the Japanese specimens, the handle is often found in the form of a whistle so that a customer at a tavern might call the attention of the landlord when the tankard required replenishing! Very finely proportioned are many of the Scotch "tappit-hen" beakers with their simple lines and smooth, unornamented surfaces. These vary considerably as to size, some being small enough to be utilised as milk jugs, while others are excellent as water jugs or wine decanters.

One of the most difficult of articles in pewter to obtain, both of good design and in good condition, is the teapot. This is probably due to the fact that owing to the softness of the material, many no doubt reached an untimely end through careless servants having left them on the hob or at too close proximity to the fire. Many of these old teapots are of the tall, narrow shape that is usually associated with coffee-pots, and are particularly pleasing in design. The collector must, however, be careful not to acquire in error one of the Britannia metal tea-pots constructed on similar lines and often mistaken for pewter. For his safeguard, it may be mentioned that those pieces marked below in the name of Dixon or that of Vickers are invariably of Britannia metal.

"TASTERS" AS SWEET DISHES.

For use as sweet dishes, the small two-handled bowls, known as porringers or "tasters," are extraordinarily decorative. Under the latter name they recall the days when every noble family kept an official, whose duty it was to taste the food before it was partaken of by the rest of the household. These bowls are shallow in shape and measure from four to five inches across, the ears or handles are often finely worked and very ornamental. The best quality of pewter is composed of tin, and a large proportion of brass; the inferior makes are largely composed of lead. To test the amount of lead contained in the alloy the article should be rubbed on a piece of white paper. If a dark mark results, the proportion of lead is large; if, however, only a light smudge is made, the amateur may rest assured that the quality of the pewter is good.

GENERAL DIAZ AT PLYMOUTH.

In Constant Dread of Assassination.

Ex-President Diaz of Mexico arrived at Plymouth June 22, on the "Ypiranga" bound for Havre. With the ex-Dictator are numerous members of his family and many adherents who are voluntarily going with him into exile.

General Diaz looked ill, and his manner seemed nervous and agitated. It appears that he is haunted with fears of assassination. All through the voyage a sentry has kept guard over his cabin, sleeping at night on a mat outside the door.

Lieut-Colonel Diaz, the son of the ex-President, stated that their plans were quite indefinite except that they would go to Paris and thence to Switzerland, where his father would remain for the benefit of his health. His father was troubled with an affliction of the ear, and was threatened with deafness. Afterwards they proposed to visit some of the capitals of Northern Europe.

"Is there any possibility of the General's returning to Mexico?" "That," replied Lieut.-Colonel Diaz, "has not really been discussed by us. My father's interest in Mexico will never flag; he has devoted his life work to it, and will always follow its progress with intense and never ending devotion."

The vessel resumed her voyage after a stay of an hour.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

R. WARWICKSHIRE REGT. vs. Y.M.C.A.

A RESPITE from rain made Tuesday evening's Harwood League fixture on the Cooperage, Bombay, quite a different event from the depressing display which a few enthusiasts watched through a continual drizzle on the evening before. The game was between the R. Warwickshire Regiment and the Y. M. C. A., and although the result was generally thought to be a foregone conclusion a reconstruction of the latter team left the issue more open. The Y. M. C. A., team played a good individual game, but they could make little impression against the combination of the Warwicks. The game, however, was throughout fast and exciting, and a thoroughly good exposition of football.

Soon after the start, the Warwicks' forwards got possession of the ball and Watson put the ball dangerously in front of the Y. M. C. A. goal, but after an exciting tussle, almost on the goal-line, Robinson relieved the tension by heading the ball over the cross-bar. The resultant corner-kick was not converted, but the military team still attacked, and, although they met with a stubborn defence, at last, a mis-kick by Benson gave Winsper a chance of which he took full advantage, beating Hildreth with a ground shot. More exciting play took place in front of the Y. M. C. A. goal and another goal-line tussle, in which there was much head-play on both sides, ended in a free-kick against the soldiers. Soon after this, Winsper netted the ball from a pass by Hallier, but was adjudged offside. The Y. M. C. A. forwards now made a run and Smart saved cleverly from a dangerous rush by Moore, and the ball once more went across the half line. Watson snatched an opening, but Robinson relieved the situation by conceding a corner. Shortly after this, Hildreth saved a dangerous high shot from Westall. The Warwicks were now pressing continually, and then Winsper after a clever individual run, gave his side a second point. The Y. M. C. A. retaliated and succeeded in forcing two corners in succession from the latter of which Robinson put in a long shot from back which Smart held and kicked away. The soldiers, however, were not be held in their own half and made a forward dash, Westall putting in a beautiful centre which Hannon converted cleverly with his head. Half-time came with the score :

R. Warwick Regt..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A..... nil.

The Warwicks attacked strongly from the commencement of the second half and Hildreth had a busy time, saving well more than once when hard pressed. Watson netted the ball with a close range shot, but was "offside" when he touched the ball. The Y. M. C. A. again made a retaliatory movement, but were unable to beat down the soldiers' defence. More pressing by the soldiers and then Hallier converted a corner-kick with his head. Play for a time fluctuated from end to end of the field, but the soldiers soon resumed the aggressive and Hannon gave his side a fifth point with a splendid rising shot which bounced into the net off the cross-bar. Almost immediately after Hannon again scored with a beautiful rising shot which entered the net just under the bar and then Winsper converted a centre from Westall which glanced off Hildreth's foot. The Y. M. C. A. who had put Benson centre-forward made a bid to score but were too slow for their opponents' defence and the Warwicks' forward line once more made Hildreth's position no sinecure. Time came with the score :—

R. Warwick Regt..... 7 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

The teams were :—

THE WARWICKS :—Goal, Smart; backs, Baker and Bench; half-backs, Jarvish, Matthews and Torrall; forwards, Watson, Hannon, Winsper, Hallier and Westall.

Y. M. C. A. :—Goal; Hildreth; backs, Robinson and Benson; halves, Phillips, Towson and Williamson; forwards; Duffield, Cornfield, Moore, Eden and Parsons.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals, For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	7	7	0	0	43	1	14
R. G. A.	6	4	1	1	20	7	9
Bombay F. C.	5	3	2	0	8	8	6
Bombay Gymkhana	6	2	3	1	18	10	5
Byculla R. Institute	6	2	3	1	4	21	5
Telegraphs	6	2	4	0	5	13	4
B. V. A.	5	1	3	1	2	25	3
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	6	0	3	18	2

BANGALORE RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 11.

The first day's races were run in fine weather this afternoon. The following are the details :—

THE MACINTIRE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr A H Steel's Reba 8st 2lbs.....Meah Jan 1
Mr A Satter's Wavahill, 9st 10lbs.....Randall 2
Mr A N Das's John Wesley, 9st 6lbs.....Kuhn 3
The Maharaja of Mysore's Mary B, 7st 11lbs. Brown 4

Won comfortably by two lengths, half a length separating the second and third. Time—1 min 18 1-5 secs.

BETTING.—5 to 1 against Reeba, 5 to 2 on Wavahill, 4 to 1 against John Wesley, Mary B and The Witch; tens Whin, fifteens Black Douglas and Eva B, and 20 to 1 Scotch Mist.

THE PONY TRIALS.—5 furlongs.

Zamindar of Shivagiri's Zari, 8st 9lbs ...Morrison 1
Lt-Col Desraj Urs' Grey Mist, 8st 12lbs...Melsom 2
The Maharajah of Mysore's Priceless, 7st 7lbs..... Brown 3

Won by a short head two and a half lengths separating the second and third. Time—1 min 11 4-5 secs.

BETTING.—Even money Zari; 2 to 1 against Grey Mist; 6 to 1 Jassus and Priceless; 7 to 1 William Rufus; and 15 to 1 Bandy Dick.

THE HORSE TRIALS.—(First Division), one mile.

Mr. Monmohan's Cross Bred 9st 8lbs.....Firth 1
Mr. A. Apcar's Five Crown 9st 10lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr. A. N. Das Bally Maclure 8st 6lbs.....Barrett 3

Won by two lengths, half a length between the second and third. Time—1 min 49 2-5 secs.

BETTING :—4 to 1 against Cross Bred, Bally Maclure and Warrayuro; 6 to 4 on Five Crown; five to one on the others.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—5 furlongs.

The Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam 9st 12lbs .....Brown 1
Major R M Aye's Cyclone 8st .....Barrett 2
Lieut-Colonel Desraj Urs' Molly D 9st 8lbs Mellsom 3

Won by half a length, four lengths, between the second and third. Time—1min 6 4-5secs.

BETTING.—5 to 4 Master Priam; 4 to 1 Cyclone; 5 to 1 Nyria; 6 to 1 Molly D; and 10 to 1 the remainder.

THE HORSE TRIALS.—(second division) 1 mile.

Mr A Apcar's Neith 9st 12lbs .....Hoyt 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Eustace 7st 9lbs Brown 2
Capt A Heyland's Bell Dhu 7st.....Abbas Sheriff 3

Won by a length hard held, two lengths between the second and third. Time.—1min. 48secs

BETTING.—3 to 1 on Neith; 2 to 1 against Lady Spring; 3 to 1 Ardnaughue and Eustace; 5 to 1 The Master; 6 to 1 Bell Dhu.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 11.

On the Maharajah's ground, at noon to-day, the first game in the Polo Tournament was played between the 34th Poona Horse and the Cameron Highlanders, the former winning by 9 goals to love. It was a very pleasant day, but play was one-sided and tame and was only witnessed by a handful of spectators on account of the races in the afternoon. The goals were scored by Grimshaw (4), Hildebrand (3), and Amir Singh (2). The last-mentioned is a very promising player. The second round will be played to-morrow afternoon.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

The Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition was opened in glorious weather last evening. Two matches were arranged to take place, one of which, Calcutta vs Ahiritola F. C., fell through, owing to the latter team withdrawing from the competition.

The other game, which proved most interesting, was played between the Mohonbagan Athletic Club and St. Xavier's College. The Mohonbagan team played ten men, but proved more than a match for the Xaverians, winning an easy victory of three goals to nil.

LATER.

Two games were played in the evening in connection with the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield. The Royal Garrison Artillery, who had won the Calcutta Association Football League competition, defeated the Sovabazar Club by two goals to love.

The Rifle Brigades defeated the Customs by a fluky goal, the latter kept bombarding their opponents' goal in the second half, but unluckily could not score.

LEMUEL ABBOTT.

Leicester Painter's Triumph.

WE have seen of late that Raeburn, the "Scots Velazquez," has been doing much for Scotland in the art sale-room—incidentally his small portrait of Mrs. Johnston of Straiton fetched 5,500gs, in mail week, at Christie's—and now Lemuel Abbott has given a lift to his native county. Leicestershire (which has not been doing to well at cricket) by inciting the market to pay 3,550gs for a pair of his portraits. Dying two years before Trafalgar at 43, Abbott had painted many of the naval heroes of his time, and Valentine Green, the great engraver, gave their translations much vogue. But until recently the pictures themselves, despite their vigorous fidelity, had little auction repute, and we may recall one or his Nelson portraits bringing only 30gs in 1884. Among the few family portraits of Viscount Hood the pair appeared. The first Abbott, a dignified full length of the first Viscount, who was Rodney's second-in-command, caused Mr. Agnew to bid up to 2,200gs. The second was a very realistic presentment of that first Viscount Bridport, once commander of the Robust, and afterwards second in command to Howe on the "Glorious First on June." The breezy ferocity of this portrait, 49 by 39, captured the company, and Messrs. Colnaghi had some difficulty in obtaining it at 1,350gs, with Mr. Ernest Leggatt as a keen competitor. In the National Portrait Gallery is an Abbott portrait of that miser-sculptor, Joseph Nolleken, R.A., who died in 1823, worth over £200,000. We may wager that Lemuel did not "drink wine" out of this commission according to the prophecy of his namesake.

The Leicester painter's apothesis was the more remarkable as the Hood collection contained portraits by Hoppner and Reynolds, of the naval worthies mentioned. The full-length of the first Viscount Hood, 93 1-2 by 57, fetched exactly the price of its Abbott parallel, 2,200gs. Agnew. The Reynolds pendant, however, to the Abbott Bridport reached 2,600gs (ditto). Still, it was a great triumph, and those who are noticing the advance of Highmore and Peters will now have to watch Abbott.

RAEBURN, GAINSBOROUGH AND OTHERS.

It was to be expected that the recent sale of a Raeburn full-length for 22,300gs would cause many Scottish walls to be stripped. The series by the master yesterday contained nothing of either the bloom or the importance of the record-breaking portrait alluded to, but Messrs. Knoedler had to fight Mr. Agnew hard to win the Mrs. Johnston, 34 1-4 by 26 1-4, at 5,500gs. Also taking the portrait of her husband at 1,250gs. Mr. Charles Davis obtained the "Mrs. Newbigging," nee Myrtle, after a sharp struggle, at 2,900gs, and at 2,100gs Mr. Asher Wertheimer won the "Thomas Millan Riddell"—a full-length which will be better after a careful canvas survey—at 2,100gs. The five other portraits of men by Raeburn totalled 3,130gs. If we mistake not, the James Wardrop, bringing 620gs, is the picture that realised 390gs in April last proving that there has been an advance all along the line.

Gainsborough, however, provided the market surprise of the day. In 1876, the year when the famous "Duchess" realised 10,100gs, not every portrait by the master was acclaimed, and one of Lady Innes of Ipswich—a pleasing "rosebud" theme, 40 by 28 1-4—was sold for only 90gs. Little fuss was made over it in the catalogue, yet in the end Messrs Colnaghi were found ready to pay 3,600gs. for the dainty work. The large Gainsborough. "Thomas Medlycott," 86 1-2 by 56 1-2, although it attained 4,30.gs. (Mason), perhaps, did not fulfil the owners expectations; but the small Reynolds, "Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante," akin to the one sold in Sir William Hamilton's sale, 1801, for 125gs, reached 1,500gs (Well); the last bid for his "Lady Willoughby de Broke" being 1,350gs (Lindsay.)

FAMOUS DEALER'S CONFESSION.

One of the most famous dealers in Paris attended the sale. He is known in the art world as a great judge of porcelain and objets, d'art, but candidly avowed that he did not know "the picture game" and was buying experience. He contended himself by acquiring a few works below 1,000gs apiece, under an assumed name, which it is not our right or business to divulge. "When I started business," he grimly remarked, "I had 18,000f capital. I invested 16,000 of it in one lot, and one day I watched it fetch 42f." He was not buying the Raeburns yesterday in consequence. Phil May was one of the first to make jokes about Watteau. What would he have said about the studies of two heads of young ladies, only 7 1-4in by 9 1-2in, in chalk, fetching 1,570gs (Agnew)! Or, again, of chalk studies of three negroes by Watteau, 9 1-2in by 10 3-4in, bringing 1,180gs (Colnaghi and Co.) These came from the famous collection of Miss James, at whose sale, in 1891, the highest price—for five Watteau chalk heads on a larger scale—was 610gs. In this connection may be recalled the twelve Fragonard charcoal and wash drawings realising 1,850gs in 1903. The few pictures belonging to Mr. Stephen Lyne Stephens included some which appeared in the great sale of that name in 1895. Then a lady of the Court or Louis XIV. by Largilliere made 350gs, against 1,550gs (Messrs. Partridge, Lewis, and Simmonds), J. van der Heyden's "Dam at Amsterdam" rose from 650gs to 1,400gs. (Dowdeswell); and "A Young Girl Praying," by Greuze, from 560gs to 1,150gs (Huggins). To complete the list of works fetching 1,000gs or over (space forbids details of others), mention should be made of Sir T. Lawrence's "Mr. Kynnersly," 1,700gs (Blythe), and J. B. Pater's "Fete Champetre," 1,100gs (Colnaghi and Co.).

JEWELS.

In an adjoining room pearl-buyers proved that they were not averse from big bidding. A fine rope of pearls—179 well-matched—reached £6,200 (Drayson). a pearl necklace of sixty-one, £2,700 Barton; a five-row necklace of 389 pearls, £4,100 (Russell); a pearl-spray brooch of twenty-eight, £1,920 (Low); and a single pearl, amounted, weighing 41grs., £980 Lindenbaum and Weil. A brilliant collet necklace of forty-three brilliants realised £1,220 S. H. Harris, and a pendant, with a large octagonal emerald in the centre and a pear shaped cabarchon emerald as a drop, £1,000 Tennenbaum.

At Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley's, in the concluding day's sale of the Arthur Sanderson collection, Messrs. Agnew gave 1,850gs for Girolamo di Benvenuto's "Petrarch's Laura," and 1,200gs for the "Don Bulthazar Carlos," by Velazques. The Sheraton bookcase, said to have been made to the order of Lord Nelson for Lady Hamilton, fetched, 350gs. (F. Partridge.)

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Telegrams from the South Indian Ocean show that the conditions are more favourable, the Indian Monsoon prevailing there now, and in India the pressure conditions are gradually becoming more nearly normal. Thus, the general outlook becomes more hopeful, but it still appears that the Monsoon has, as yet, comparatively little rain-bearing capacity and is likely to be fitful for some time to come. On the West Coast some moderately heavy falls of rain occurred, but in the interior, generally, there has been a decrease of rainfall since yesterday. In North-East India and Burma light rainfall has continued nearly general and in the United Provinces about half the stations report rain, while light thunderstorms occurred in Western Himalayas. The depression in the North-East persists, but has not yet become of importance.

The principal amounts are Rangoon, one and a half inches; Akyab and Tezpore, two; Cheerapunji, four; Darjeeling, two; Cuttack, one; Bareilly, two; Simla, Hoshangabad, Pendra and Ahmednagar, one; Jagdalpur, Marmogao, Malegaon and Mercara, two; Ratnagiri, four; Karwar and Mangalore, three; and Nizamabad, one and a half.

The forecast shows an increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country and in the extreme north.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia," 3,053 tons, Captain W. Kelso, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Glasgow via Liverpool, reports having experienced strong monsoon.

The steamer "Siberien," 2,032 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden, met with first part strong monsoon and latter fine.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade Byculla made	Fort	Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	22·40	22·06	21·97	21·58	
Tuesday, 11th July	2·04	1·88	1·35	0·90	
Total	22·44	23·94	23·32	22·48	
Same date last year	31·15	27·22	23·77	26·03	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL

July 11.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrpdg. Total 1909.	Corrpdg Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 2·20	In. cts. 21·52	In. cts. 41·09	In cts. 29·21

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 8th July to date.
Bushire (10th)	96·3	83·5	...	...
Jask	101·8	85·8	...	...
Muskat (10th)	104·3	87·6	...	...
Multan	105·3	87·5	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	103·9	76·4	0·04	2·81
Lahore	110·4	87·2	...	2·10
Sirsa	108 8	84·0	...	2·20
Ambala	93·5	78 9	0·15	4·43
Delhi	91·0	80·7	...	3·89
Agra	93·5	83·0	0·07	1·02
Mainpuri	88·8	79·1	...	2·48
Jhansi	95·5	81·0	0·2.	2·52
Cawnpore	94·7	79·9	1·00	1·05
Allahabad	98·6	80·0	0·17	2·72
Jacobabad	113·1	85·8	...	0 05
Karachi	88·5	81 0	...	...
Ajmer	99·9	84·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	94·2	81·1	...	6·09
Kotah	91·5	...	...	2·62
Bhuj	92·5	79·5	...	1·16
Dwarka	88·8	81·7	...	0·74
Veraval	83·1	80·3	...	3·85
Rajkot	94·1	77·0	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	93·6	80·5	..	3·56
Surat	86·1	76·6	0·25	7·05
Ahmedabad	93·3	78·7	...	6·73
Deesa	97·8	81 9	...	2·95
Neemuch	89·4	75·7	0·17	7 36
Indore	89·1	73·1	0·06	6·13
Jabbulpore	79·8	74·8	0·72	8·49
Saugor	82·4	74·1	0·02	13·42
Hoshangabad	83·1	73·4	1.15	7·55
Khandwa	83·2	75·1	0·05	4·91
Akola	87·2	75·1	...	9·20
Amraoti	84·8	73·3	...	8·33
Nagpur	83·6	76·3	0 06	17·61
Chanda	89·5	77·0	...	14 73
Gaipur	89·2	75·6	0·03	17·65
Bombay	82·3	75·4	0 90	22·48
Ratnagiri	86·8	73·4	3·90	39·09
Mormugao	85·5	72 7	2·12	37·05
Karwar	86·3	73·0	2·61	32·28
Malegaon	87·4	73·1	2·22	13·69
Ahmednagar	81·9	70·0	1·15	12·17
Poona	81·0	70·3	0·07	6·57
Sholapur	84·3	71·9	0·09	7·65
Bijapur	86·7	68·7	0,05	6 82
Belgaum	72·3	64·5	0·47	14·43
Aurangabad	84·2	70·2	0·72	10·84
Nizamabad (Indur)	82·9	71·7	1·31	10·74
Hyderabad	81·8	71·7	0·08	5·68
Mangalore	78·3	69·8	3·09	53·93
Calicut	78·3	73·1	0·59	44·43
Cochin	83·7	73·7	0·63	40·58
Colombo	80·5	74·0	...	7·40
Masulipatam	86·3	78·2	0·02	5·09
Bellary	85·0	74·3	...	0·80
Guddapah	89·7	74·1	...	4·75
Madras	96·5	79·0	...	1·20
Bangalore	75·3	64·8	0·03	5·89
Coimbatore	84·4	70 8	0·19	6·38
Trichinopoly	95·1	78·3	...	1·21
Negapatam	91·0	77·0	...	2·46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 11th July, was 29·666 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th July, 1911, giving date for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·15" of rain, Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north Punjab and at Sirsa; the minimum is also above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme north-western districts; Allahabad has had 0·17", Cawnpore 1·00" and Jhansi 0·22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi. Day temperature is in slight excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0·17" of rain and Surat 0·25." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Central Provinces—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·72" and Hoshangabad 1·15." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal in Berar and in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·90," Ratnagiri 3·90," Mormugao 2·12" and Karwar 2·61." Skies are overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in slight defect in the South Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan, and local rain elsewhere; Malegaon has had 2·22," Ahmednagar 1·15", Belgaum 0·47", Aurangabad 0·72", and Nizamabad 1·31". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rainfal into the south United Provinces. In the Central Provinces rainfall has decreased. Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore being the only stations recording precipitation of importance. Widespread rain has fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan, and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat and the east Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the south United Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and local rain over the rest of the Deccan. A few showers may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar, east Rajputana and possibly the east Punjab.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RUSSIAN WEDDING IN LONDON.

Huge Coachmen at the Ceremony.

WELBECK-STREET, London, was filled with an enormous crowd one morning during mail week, assembled to see Captain Gavriel Bertren, and his bride Mme. Olga Denisoff, arrive at the chapel of the Russian Embassy for their wedding.

The bridegroom, who was one of the competitors at the recent Horse Show, drove up in a troika, a light, open carriage drawn by three horses abreast. He made a dashing figure in a gay Hussar uniform, and his coachman wore characteristic Russian livery, a long robe, padded out to such extent that the actual size of the wearer is purely a matter of conjecture. Captain Bertren was followed by his orderly, who drove in pristyashka fashion a trotter between the shafts and a galloper at the side. The coachman talked a good Sussex brogue, but he was dressed like a Russian yamshchik, or post-chaise driver, in a bright magenta blouse, a sleeveless black velvet, tunic, and a cap surrounded with peacock feathers.

A few minutes later the bride, a beautiful woman in a simple white dress and a hat covered with pink roses, drove up in a victoria drawn by two superb white Orloff horses, with long sweeping tails. Her coachman, Alexay, was more startlingly enormous than the bridegroom's, which was only proper, for in Russia the fatter one's coachman, the smarter one's turn-out.

The ceremony in the chapel was very picturesque. During the greater part of it crowns were held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom, and, as this was a quiet wedding, there were only four crown-bearers, who relieved each other from time to time. They were Prince Napoleon Murat, Captain Struve and Captain Ivanenko, all in Russian uniforms, and Mr. Walter Winans.

The Archpriest Smirnoff, a venerable figure in cloth of gold vestments and a glittering mitre, placed the bride's ring on the bridegroom's finger, and the big ring for the man on the lady's; they wore them for a moment, and then exchanged. Three times they each drank wine from the same cup and three times they were led round the lectern by the priest, followed by the groomsmen supporting their crowns of gold and crimson velvet. At the end of the rite, they kissed each other, and then went to kneel a moment before the icons.

Then away in the marvellous Muscovite carriage, past the clicking cameras and welcoming crowd, to Claridge's, where the wedding breakfast was served.

POSTAL HISTORY.

From Relays to the Express Train.

An "historical summary," full of interest, dealing with the Post Office, has been issued "for official use" by the Postmaster-General of the British Isles. It contains several illustrations and much informative matter showing the development of the postal service from the days when it consisted of organization of relays to carry the King's dispatches to the present time.

These relays date from 1482. The writer of the third continuation of the Chronicle of Croyland states that Richard III., when expecting the landing of Henry of Richmond in 1484, "followed the practice which had been recently introduced by King Edward in the time of the last war with Scotland (1482), of appointing a single horseman for every twenty miles, by means of whom, travelling with the utmost speed, and not passing their respective limits, news was always able to be carried by letter from hand to hand 200 miles within two days." These horsemen were the original "posts." They were controlled from the King's household, and an officer was appointed to direct them known as the Master of the Posts. The first of these officials was Brian Tuke, who was in office as early as 1516.

In 1619 Thomas Witherings was created "Postmaster of England for foreign parts." He launched a new scheme for letter posts which provided that he should pay the posts 3d. a mile, and that they should carry for him a mail of letters. He was to take for himself a postage in the letters—

2d. per single letter up to 80 miles.
4d. per single letter up to 140 miles.
6d. per single letter above 140 miles.
8d. per single letter to Scotland.

He was to set up the service on six roads—to Edinburgh, Holyhead, Plymouth, Bristol, Norwich, and Dover—and was to have a monopoly.

By the last quarter of the eighteenth century stage coaches were running, and the first mail coach ran on August 2nd, 1784, from Bristol to London, doing the distance in 17 hours. In the old days, we are told, letter-stealing was punishable with death. The last man executed for that crime was hanged on February 13th 1832. The posteard was first issued in the United Kingdom on October 1st, 1870, and soon became popular, 75,000,000 passing through the post in 1871. Information in almost every phase of Post Office work is afforded in the summary, which deserves a very wide circulation.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

£250,000 Scheme for the Strand.

It is quite probable that the triangular site in the Strand, London, bounded by Aldwich and Melbourne-place will be acquired by the Australian Commonwealth, and a huge building erected to accommodate the Agent-General and their staffs of the various Australian Colonies. Mr. E. L. Batchelor, the Commonwealth Minister of External Affairs, has inspected the side and held a consultation with members of the Federal Parliament and state Premiers who are now in London. All have expressed their opinion that the site is well adapted for a Central Australian House.

At present the various Colonial offices are housed in half a dozen scattered buildings, and it is deemed desirable to bring them all together under one roof. Whether the site will ultimately be secured will depend on the terms demanded by the London County Council. Some years ago, negotiations were entered into, but the price was prohibitive, and the proposal fell through. There is a hope that this time the negotiations will be more successful. The Government of Victoria already has a fine building on a portion of the site, and if the whole island is secured this building will be incorporated in the larger scheme.

Sir John Taverner is of the opinion that the scheme will eventuate, and a building to cost a quarter of a million be erected on the site. If these hopes should be fulfilled, the building will be a noteworthy addition to the architecture of the Strand, and will be a rendezvous for the large and increasing number of Colonials visiting England, as well as a centre for the business of the Federal States.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool friends of Messrs. Tata and Sons write, on June 20 :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

The week under review has been a very quiet one. Holiday influences are still at work. The approaching Coronation is the chief theme of conversation, and its accompanying holidays tend to restrict business. As a matter of fact, we do not look for any general resumption of activity until the beginning of next week, when the unusually heavy list of holidays for this month has come to an end.

Such markets as we have had were absolutely and entirely weather during the last few days rain cables from Texas have been very numerous, but so also have been cables stating that there rains have only been of the nature of showers and confined to restricted areas. These less settled weather conditions have however been taken as portending a general break of the drought in that State.

Of course very little harm has been caused so far by the want of rain in Texas, but people over there are getting anxious about the lack of moisture.

Everything for the moment must depend upon further weather developments in the Western State during the next few days and weeks. In the Eastern Belt good rains have fallen in most places and the crop seems to be doing well.

The cultivation of the crop appears to be remarkably thorough this year, and the fields are reported to be very clean. This no doubt is largely due to the fact that the prevailing depression in American industrial centres has caused many people to go back to work on the land again.

Regarding trade there is very little fresh to be said.

In Lancashire manufacturers continue fully occupied and can only undertake fresh contracts for distant deliveries.

Spinners are less fortunate; they are still suffering from overproduction. Stoppage on Saturdays until the end of the summer is talked of, and a meeting in this connection will be held late to-day.

Continental spinners, with the exception of Russia, are, we believe, somewhat inclined to sell yarns ahead for autumn and winter deliveries without covering with cotton or futures. They may be right, but we venture to remind them that they have the most critical period for the crop still before them.

Receipts continue on a very small scale, and nothing but a very liberal movement of new crop cotton before the 31st of August can bring the present crop up to 12 millions.

The great strength of the statistical position is however so generally recognized and people have so generally made their arrangements that it no longer causes much alarm.

In fact we see leading American operators transferring their holdings of July and August into new crops, and we should not be surprised to see a further narrowing of the difference between A-S and the autumn and winter months.

In conclusion, we wish we could give our friends a more decided lead, but for a little while longer we believe the most prudent thing to do is to carefully watch the weather map.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

During the past week this growth has also been very quiet but at the same time has shown much greater steadiness than American cotton.

Spot sales have been on a generous scale, and evidently bear out what the "Oldham Chronicle" says, i.e., that spinners of Egyptian cotton are doing better.

The following extract from a valued Alexandria friend, regarding the stock in that market will, we hope, be of interest :—"Our stock, after deducting 35,000 cantars destroyed by various fires is reduced to 840,000 cantars, of which there is little available. All or nearly all is in the hands of exporters and for monthly deliveries. Spinners short of the raw material will have to resort to the Liverpool stocks."

As regards the crop the Government has made an interesting new departure in commencing to give a monthly estimate of the conditions of the Egyptian crop.

So far we have only particulars of this innovation by cable from our special correspondent in Alexandria.

From this cable we gather that the Government has fixed the following standards of condition for comparison :—

150 being "very good."
125 " "good."
100 " "fairly good."
75 " "passable."
50 " "poor."
25 " "bad."

On this basis the Government estimated the condition on the 14th instant in Upper Egypt at 109, i. e. only a shade over "fairly good" and the condition in the Nile Delta at 84·75, or only a little better than "passable." (May we request our friends to take note of these standards of condition for future reference.).

Thus, according to the official report, the crop cannot be said to be doing brilliantly, although, of course, at this early stage, there is no cause for serious alarm.

When the mail arrives next week from Alexandria we shall no doubt be able to give more ample details of the Government Report.

We continue to expect the Egyptian market to display greater strength than the American.

June :—7.96d.
J-A :—7.78d.
O-N :—7.01d.
J-F :—6.94d.

EGYPTIAN :—

July. Liverpool :—10.22-64d.
November, " 10.15-64d.

Middling :—1911-11. 1909-10. 1908-9.
Highest :— 8.42d. 8.50d. 6.92d.
Lowest :— 7.47d. 6.77d. 4.80d.
July Alexandria :—T. 20. 13-32.
November, " T. 19. 16-32.

Stocks Liverpool :—1911. 1910. 1909.
American (Bales) 614,850 435,960 1,046,000
Egyptian (") 58,610 24,340 50,000

P. S.—We beg to remind our friends that our market will be closed for the Coronation holidays on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th June, and that on those days we shall be pleased to execute their orders either in New York, New Orleans, or Alexandria.

BERLIN'S NEWSPAPERS.

Issue Stopped by a Strike.

Practically the entire population of Berlin had to do without its morning paper on Saturday before mail week for half-a-dozen journals, with an aggregate of a million and a quarter subscribers, mostly in the capital and around it, failed to appear. This serious state of affairs was the consequence of a strike of the printing machine men of the 'Lokalanzeiger" and its allied papers. The cause of the strike was the strike was the award of the Wages Conciliation Board, which the men refused to recognise, though their own union is presented on that body and agrees with its decision. An application was made by the publishers to the firms of Mosse and Ullstein, who issue between them some of the most widely circulated of the Berlin papers, including the "Berliner Tageblatt" and the "Morgenpost," and they consented to take over the printing of the "Lokalanzeiger." Their men, however, refused to do this work, and, declaring their full solidarity with Herr August Scherl, publisher of the "Lokalanzeiger," the firms of Mosse and Ullstein discharged their recalcitrant hands and reconciled themselves to the enormous loss necessarily resulting from the suspension of their issues.

On the Saturday morning, instead of their customary paper, the vast mass of the inhabitants of this city got a single sheet printed on one side informing them of the outbreak of the dispute. Sunday is the principal advertising day for the Berlin Press, but Sunday morning's issues of the papers concerned of only four pags instead of the customary sixty to one hundred. Berlin goes without its usual supply of news as the result of the hasty and ill-consisted considered action of only thirty-seven men.

It is stated that the firms Mosse and Ullstein, having made a demonstration in favour of the Wages 'Board, will reinstate their men, and leave the 'Lokalanzeiger' to deal with difficulties alone. The majority of the Berlin papers have not been affected by the stoppage, but their total circulations do not make up more than an insignificant fraction of that of the journals issued by the three firms named.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN,

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and soft

BY THE WAY.

CANDIDATES AND AGENTS.

In connection with the unseating of Mr. Masterman, a high authority on election law writes: A candidate depends so much for success or failure upon his agent that the choice of an agent is of vital importance. In the employment of all the political parties are to be found many agents of the highest ability, knowledge, and experience, whose services, not as a rule very highly remunerated, are rightly held in high esteem. Such agents, though in these days seldom technically lawyers, are often masters of the law and practice of registration and elections and in the revision courts sometimes display great powers of advocacy. Political zeal as real conviction not seldom make such agents more formidable whether in registration work or election work, than if they regarded it merely as a means of livelihood. Such men, experts themselves, often owe their training to experts, and are bringing up pupils to become experts in turn to succeed them.

GOOD AGENTS AND BAD.

But the defect of this profession is that anybody can adopt it at a moment's notice, without training, without real credentials, with nothing but political enthusiasm to recommend him, and sometimes without even that: The people who engage the agent too often have not the knowledge of the work to be done to enable them to judge of the qualities of the applicant for the post; and, as to his character, he may have come from far afield and have left a past behind him which, later on, may, to his confusion, overtake him. Of course, the best posts are nearly always filled up carefully with men of approved character and knowledge. But now and again registration courts and elections show that the choice has not been wisely made—that an amateur who has his business yet to learn or a man with the knowledge but not the character has been chosen. It is a pity that the followers of so important a calling are unorganised; there ought to be some system devised, either by each political party itself, or by the whole body of agents themselves, acting as members of the same profession, to secure efficiency in all who take it up, and to lessen the risks to candidate and constituency from the haphazard choice of an agent.

WORCESTERSHIRE'S NEW ARMS.

The loyal address to the King from the Worcestershire County Council will be the first document to bear the new seal of Worcestershire. The badge has the Malvern Hills in the background, a pear-tree, and the river. The three black pear-trees and fesse in the old seal are given up.

DIOCESAN FLAGS FOR THE CORONATION.

Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King-of-Arms, recently suggested that during the Coronation all churches should fly a "correct" flag—the flag of St. George combined with the arms of the diocese in which the church is situated. Sir Alfred set the example by presenting such a flag, with the arms of the diocese of St. Albans, to the parish church of Welwyn, Herts, where he resides. In the City of London the "correct" diocesan flag has also made its appearance, the first church to adopt it being St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street. One-half of the flag is occupied by the St. George's Cross, red on a white ground, while the other half shows white on a red ground, the crossed swords of the diocese of London. St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, by the way, which was last year visited by Queen Mary—then Princess of Wales—was so named from the office of the Master of the Wardrobe, which stood near the church, and in which were kept the Royal garments used on State occasions.

LENGTH OF CORONATION SERVICE.

The Coronation service was a good deal shorter than it was when Queen Victoria was crowned, though it was an hour longer than King Edward VII.'s. The curtailment of the rite has been made partly to save the King and Queen unnecessary fatigue. Their predecessors before the Reformation must have found the ceremony far more trying, for they were obliged to fast from the midnight before the service till the end of it. The taking of Communion by the King and Queen is an essential part of the rite, and the rule of the Catholic Church that communicants must be fasting from all food when they receive the sacrament was not relaxed in favour of the English sovereigns. The Kings of France were dispensed by the Pope from fasting at the Coronation, and were allowed some slight refreshment—a "jentaculum," best translated a "snack." The English Kings do not appear ever to have applied to Rome for a dispensation.

THE CORONATION OF NICHOLAS II.

Those who were present at the Coronation of Nicholas II. in the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow, noted that both the Tsar and Tsaritsa were pale with fatigue when they left the church to walk beneath a golden canopy round the tower of Ivan Veliky. Their exhaustion was not to be wondered at, for the enormously long ceremony did not end until three in the afternoon, and both the Emperor and Empress were fasting. They were probably very thankful to sit down to the State banquet in the neighbouring palace, a feast served with the pomp of the now abolished banquet in Westminster Hall at English Coronations. The late Bishop Creighton, who represented the Anglican Church at the Coronation of Nicholas II., has left it on record that his enjoyment of this magnificent dinner was lessened by the difficulty he experienced of eating soup when dressed in a stiff cloth of gold cope.

CLAIMS FOR FEUDAL SERVICES.

How many claims for "feudal services" have been allowed—or disallowed—for the Coronation of King V.? The Earl of Derby's hospitality to the King and Queen on the 27th of June recalls a picturesque incident in which his ancestor figured at the Coronation of George IV. "Amongst the feudal services, the two falcons of Lord Derby for Isle of Man were conspicuous. Seated on the wrist of his hawking gauntlet, the beautiful peregrine falcons appeared, with their usual ornaments. The King descended from his chair of State and the ladies of the Court pressed round to caress and examine the noble birds." (We are surprised at their daring!) The claim had been made and conceded at the Coronation of Charles II.

THE KING'S CHAMPION.

One notes that Mr. Dymoke—though, alas! not this time "prouncing his carriering horse" by fixed usage the "best but one" from the Royal stable carried the Standard of England in the Coronation procession. Dymoke, the King's Champion, who takes his motto "Dimico pro rege" from his name, first established this family right at the Coronation of Richard II. in 1377; and a Dymoke made his last appearance in this capacity at the Coronation of George IV., when the eccentric behaviour of the steed of Lord Talbot (one of his companions), which had been so well trained to retire backward like a debutante before majesty that it insisted on backing into the Royal presence as well, called forth Horace Walpole's scathing comment on such "Bartholomew-fair doings," though the Champion himself seems to have acted his part with dignity on this, his farewell appearance.

TEN DOLLARS FOR LOITERING.

In Great Britain a motorist can hardly do wrong—so one infers from some recent cases,—but in some of the Southern States of America they are still unpopular. Not long ago an automobilist from Boston was brought before a magistrate in a thinly populated and somewhat primitive part of West Virginia, on a charge of furious driving. The Judge prided himself on his impartial administration of justice, and was determined that not even the fact that the defendant was a Yankee should prejudice him in favour of the prosecution. So he professed himself uncertain that the Bostonian's car had been driven too fast. The driver explained that he was only going at the rate of six miles an hour, as his engine was out of order and he was afraid of a break-down. "The charge is most preposterous," he protested. "I was going so slowly you yourself, sir, could have kept up with the car." "Well," said the Judge, "the constable does not seem to have made out his case of furious driving; still it is clear you must have been guilty of something, or else you would not have found yourself in my court. I fine you dols. 10 for loitering."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

STEVENSON AND FERGUSSON, THE POET.

Those who are reading Stevenson's letters in the fine edition of Sir Sidney Colvin will be struck among other things with his devotion to the memory of Fergusson. Fergusson, it will be remembered, was a specimen of that type of poet, not unknown in Scotland, for whom—although he had his tincture of St. Andrews learning—"Liber, Bacchus" meant more than "liber, a book." He endured every privation and died young, and the shriek which he uttered when he realised that the building to which his friends had brought him was the madhouse, and which was caught up and echoed by all the inmates of that dolorous mansions, is one of the weird and painful things of literary history. He had many faults, and worse, perhaps, than his reckless conviviality was his neglect of his mother; nevertheless one who reflects upon his genius, his gallant and losing battle with adversity, and his cheerfulness and his tragic end—for, like one of Dickens's characters he "died in the dark," on the straw pallet of his cell—feels that he was not to be measured by the standards of the average man and easily breathes the prayer formulated by Walter Mapes, "Deus sit propitius huic potatori." But the feeling of Stevenson for the "poor, white-faced, drunken, vicious boy that raved himself to death in the Edinburgh madhouse" was not merely a blend of admiration and pity, but a fervent affection rising almost to the level of passion When his prosperity came to him the thought of the injustice of the neglect of the "first Robert" sat heavy upon him and he proposed to repair the Canongate tombstone and prepared an inscription. He would have dedicated the whole Edinburgh edition to Fergusson's memory if he had not thought that his wife had a prior claim. He spoke of "my brother, Robert Fergusson." He had a great "sense of kinship" with him "it looks like the transmigration of souls." "I believe Fergusson lives in me," he said. "I do; but tell it not in Gath; every man has these fanciful superstitions."

AN ESSAY THAT REMAINED UNWRITTEN.

The mischief is that the essay which would have been the natural outcome of those feelings and which would have bettered Fergusson's position in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen was never written. Early in his career Stevenson planned a book on "Ramsay, Fergusson, and Burns," and much later, when Craibe Angus wrote offering to send out to Samoa, a precious copy of the "Jolly Beggars" to receive his signature for purposes of exhibition, Stevenson begged him to collect all that he could of Fergusson's, and promised to write a preface to the volume. Neither enterprise came off, Grosart's book of 1898 did much for the unfortunate poet, and it is impossible now to speak of him as Campbell spoke, but an essay of Stevenson would have reached readers who never heard of Grosart. Alike with cultivated Scotsmen of the rank and file, consequently, Fergusson has hardly had his due. Cultivated readers have been too much under the influence of biographers of Burns, who in discussing that poet's debt to his predecessor have had no desire to magnify the latter. The ordinary Scotsman knows his poets chiefly by their songs, and Fergusson wrote none. Had Burns written no songs there would have been little general knowledge among the people of "The Twa Dogs," or even, except for the story and some memorable lines, of "Tam o' Shanter." Had Fergusson written one or two songs "The Tron Kirk Bell," "Leith Races," and "The Mutual Complaints of Plainstanes and Causey" would not be so ignored as they are.

WORKS OF M. HENRY BORDEAUX.

English readers who made acquaintance for the first time with the work of M. Henry Bordeaux in the dainty little edition of "Les Roquevillard," recently published by Messrs. Nelson, will be interested to note that the new story beginning in "L'Illustration" is by that writer. Many readers would have wished to have "La Peur de Vivre" rather than the work which the publishers elected to give, but there runs a certain uniformity of method and principle through all the books which M. Bordeaux has written, and their characteristics are such as to commend them to those English readers who, when they wish a French novel, wish one as nearly as possible approximating to an English type. Thus those whose susceptibilities are wounded by the airy scepticism and graceful irony which marks so much that is best in the work of the French masters of to-day will not be offended by the tone of M. Bordeaux nor will they find in his work any excess of that element which French critics twit their English compeers as pronouncing "schoking." Moreover, his realism is genial. He avoids handling the baser type of man, and many of his best characters are taken from among the honest bourgeoisie of the provinces, who have a strong sense of duty and upon whom convention and tradition have a powerful hold.

SOLIDARITY OF FAMILY.

He does not, however, write merely to entertain. Like many contemporary novelists in his country and our own, he handles problems, and although sometimes his didactic purpose interferes with his art as a story-teller, yet his body of doctrine is such as to appeal to the average English reader. In his conception of society as in his moral teaching he is a traditionalist. He prefers such an equable and continuous evolution as English history presents to the progress "per saltum" of his own country, and opposes Socialism and feminism, which seem to him the ill fruits of the equalitarian doctrines of the Revolution. One point to which he recurs in novel after novel is the solidarity of the family and the duty of the individual member to sacrifice himself to family tradition and honour, and when he contemplates the state of disintegration into which that institution has now fallen the carelessness of the parents and the premature independence of the children, he has hankerings, M. Britsch tells us, after the times when the father was the head of the family in good earnest. Teaching of this sort, set forth in a clear although not unmannered style, makes M. Bordeaux a somewhat striking figure in French letters, and it ought to find him admirers in this country. He was thought by some critics to have made a bit of a drop two years ago in "La Croisee des Chemins," in that his solution of the problem he set himself did not seem the best solution; it will be interesting to note whether he recovers himself in "La Neige sur les Pas."

COPYRIGHT IN TITLES.

Copyright in titles is, it is agreed, impracticable—that of the number of books called simply "Poems" or "New Poems" or "Sermons," or of the rackings of brain of some unimaginative theological writer searching for a title, fanciful but descriptive, for his plain commentary on St. Mark. The impossibility of avoiding coincidences is being continually illustrated. It was the case of two books called "Our Sailor King"; the day before the writer of a work called. "The Gentlemen," feared that the work of another writer, "A Gentleman," might clash with his, but found that a predecessor of both had written "Le Gentleman." The formula "one title one book" must apparently remain only the ideal state of things for the library. On the other hand, the converse formula "one book one title" while equally desirable, is also more easily attained, and there is a practice in our own day by which, to the confusion of bibliographers a book is made to bear two. Thus the name of a story which has appeared serially is sometimes altered when it is issued in volume form, or one that has borne one name in Great Britain appears in America under another. Such anomalies could easily be avoided, and it is further desirable that when a work is translated from a foreign language its title should be, whenever possible, an obvious translation of the title its author gave it. The "Broadside," published monthly at the Cuala Press at Dundrum, completes the third year of its deeply dyed romantic career with the May number, published a few days ago—the "Broadside" nearly always comes on a little late, like Sarah Bernhardt and others of the truly great. There are only four pages to each number, and one of them blank, but we know of no periodical in which so many desperate characters are limned monthly for a shilling. In the June number, there are on the first page a company of pirates, hand-painted by Mr. Jack Yeats, in the act of swearing a terrific oath of fealty to their commander. On the second page the Devil is figured visiting a weak-house, and Mr. Padraic Colum supplies a grim ballad. On the the third there is a full-page drawing in which one sees a deal of life and is confronted with enigmas which we have found insoluble, after bending up every intellectual agent desperately to their comprehension. Alike in the quaint gaiety of its inspiration, in its finelity to its own wild ambitions, in its disdain for current fashion, and in the proud moderation with which it refrains from pressing upon the puachaser a vast printed bulk in return for his money, the Cuala "Broadside" is as unique among periodicals as Tennyson's Maud among women. There is none like it, none.

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¶ Heat cannot pass through the vacuum between their double sides—therefore liquids come out at the same temperature that they went in.

¶ If they go in cold—they come out cold!
¶ If they go in hot—they come out hot!

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.
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☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and Inspect them.

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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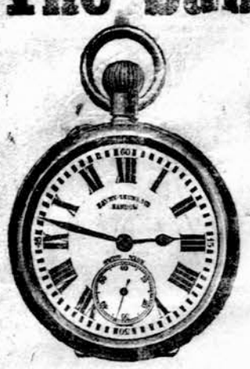

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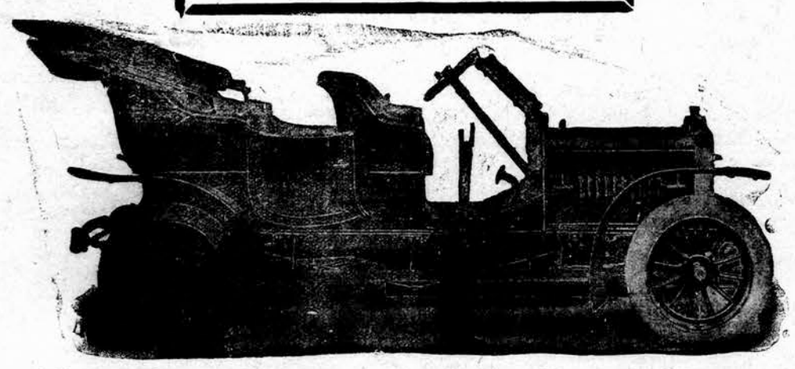

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